

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 302.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 20th March 1912 :—

Alfred Glen Cowper.

Edward Cordeiro.

Frederick George Hardaker.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 303.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar (Supernumerary 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar), Ram Datt Awasthi (E) is absorbed in the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 641, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Gauri Shankar (E) to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Kadir Beg, retired; with effect from the 10th March 1912.

No. 304.—2nd Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Jemadar (Supernumerary 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar), Niaz Ali Khan (E) is absorbed in the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, ranking as Subadar, and

No. 645, 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ilahi-bakhsh (E) to be Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, ranking as Jemadar,

vice 1st Class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, ranking as Subadar, Ramzan Ali, superannuated; with effect from the 10th March 1912.

(E) Passed in English.

Madras Establishment.

No. 305.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st March 1912 :—

No. 1348, Mareddi Joseph.

No. 1350, Gudalore Ranganaaykulu Nayudu.

No. 306.—The undermentioned 3rd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 31st March 1912 :—

No. 1397, Dumpoor Penchaloo Nayudu.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

No. 307.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Henry Gibbons, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Services, to be Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade; with effect from the 1st November 1911.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 303.—The honorary rank of Jemadar is conferred, on retirement, on Havildar (Orderly Room Clerk) Muhammad Khan, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry. Dated the 1st April 1912.

No. 309.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date specified :—

56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Muhammad Aslam Khan to be a Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Firoz Khan, seconded for service with the King's African Rifles, with effect from the 4th February 1912.

No. 310.—The following promotions are made :—

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Ressaidar Hira Singh to be Risaldar and Jemadar Albel Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Kalandar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 9th March 1912.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Risaldar Muhammad Husain Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Har Phul to be Risaldar, Jemadar and Woordie-Major Badan Singh to be Ressaidar and Kote-Dafadar Mukat Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Muhammad Afzal Husain, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1912.

33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Risaldar Rup Chand to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Santa Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Udham Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hukum Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1912.

38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Jemadar Kanhaiya Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Nihal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Pakhar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1912.

6th Jat Light Infantry.

Subadar Gagan, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Neki Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Shiulal (II) to be Jemadar, *vice* Rekha Ram, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1912.

9th Bhopal Infantry.

Jemadar Partab Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sawai Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sajjan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 25th February 1912.

11th Rajputs.

Havildar-Major Manbhari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dwarka Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 15th February 1912.

19th Punjabis.

Havildar Abdullah Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Dilawar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1912.

23rd Sikh Pioneers.

Jemadar Kala Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Sohan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1912.

29th Punjabis.

Subadar Kesar Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Pahlwan Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Roshan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mihr Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 11th March 1912.

61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Subadar Nur Khan, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gangayya to be Subadar and Havildar Veerappen to be Jemadar, *vice* Rangayya, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 28th February 1912.

Havildar Duraisami to be Jemadar, *vice* Ponnusami, deceased; with effect from the 28th December 1911.

74th Punjabis.

Color-Havildar Wilayat Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Baz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th December 1911.

75th Carnatic Infantry.

Jemadar Munisami to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Ramanjulu to be Jemadar, *vice* Muttusami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 3rd February 1912.

80th Carnatic Infantry.

Color-Havildar Gurusami to be Jemadar, *vice* Govindarajulu, promoted; with effect from the 17th November 1911.

Havildar Venkatsami to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopalsami, promoted; with effect from the 23rd November 1911.

102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Jemadar Bindrabai Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Tota Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harbhai Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1912.

117th Mahrattas.

Jemadar Sakharam Rao Jagtap, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Bab Parab to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiuram Rao Ghag, transferred to the pension establishment with effect from the 26th December 1911.

Jemadar Vittal Chande to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Bhau Malusre to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramji Mhapdi, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 20th December 1911.

124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Color-Havildar Ghulam Haider and Havildar Bhola Singh to be Jemadars, consequent on the regiment proceeding to China; with effect from the 24th May 1911.

Color-Havildar Nur Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Bagh Ali, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th February 1912.

2nd Battalion, and King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Subadar Man Sing Bohra to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ratan Sing Gurung to be Subadar and Havildar Fateh Sing Newar to be Jemadar, *vice* Narbahadur Gurung, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1912.

Jemadar Gopal Sing Rawat to be Subadar and Havildar Dalpati Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Asram Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st March 1912.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

No. 311.—The following promotion is made in the Reserve of the Supply and Transport Corps :—

To be Risaldar.

Ressaidar Fateh Singh of the Ferozepore District.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 312.—Lieutenant-Colonel George Penry Montague Prichard, Unemployed Supernumerary List, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 16th March 1912.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 313.—Colonel Douglas French-Mullan, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 25th March 1912.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 314.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1900 (XV of 1910), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Landour Cantonment the provisions of sections 131 (d), (e), (f), 132 (1) and 133 of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900 (United Provinces Act I of 1900), in the restricted and modified form set forth below:—

1. Additional power to make rules (section 131).

1. The cantonment authority may make rules:—

(1) for rendering licences necessary within the cantonment—

(i) for persons working as job porters for the conveyance of goods;

(ii) for animals, vehicles, jhampons, or the like let out on hire for a day or part thereof; and

(iii) for persons impelling or carrying such vehicles, jhampons or the like;

(2) for fixing the conditions on which such licences are to be granted and may be revoked; and

(3) for regulating the charges to be made for the services of such job porters as aforesaid, and for the hire of such animals, vehicles, jhampons or the like, and for the remuneration of persons who impel or carry such vehicles or jhampons.

2. Penalty for infringement of rules made under the above section (section 132).

In making any rule under the above section the cantonment authority may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the offender is proved to have persisted in the offence.

3. Previous publication, etc., of rules (section 133).

(1) Every power to make rules conferred on the cantonment authority by the above sections, is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(2) No such rule shall have effect until it has been confirmed by the Local Government and published in the Gazette.

(3) The Local Government may, in confirming a rule under sub-section (2), make such change in its form as it may deem fit.

(4) The Local Government may cancel its confirmation of any such rule, and thereupon the rule shall cease to have effect.

JUDICIAL.

No. 315.—The following correction is made in the First Appendix to the Rules published in Army Department Notification No. 911, dated the 3rd November 1911 :—

In note * to Form No. III, under the heading "Reserve", for "All others—3 years" read "All others—3 years".

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th April 1912.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 2nd and 26th March 1912 :—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
84th Punjabis	Captain Chas. Swainson D'Aguilar.	21st March 1912.	Rawalpindi	...	.....
Indian Subordinate Medical Department.	Assistant Surgeon William Henry Brumby.	1st March 1912.	Lingah (Persian Gulf).	...	Was on quarantine duty, Lingah.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 17th and 26th March 1912.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Date to which claims will be received.
James Drever.	William Lieutenant-Colonel.	62nd Punjabis	3rd November 1911.	Intestate	Rs. A. P. 10,289 9 5	Claims should be submitted to the Administrator-General of Bengal.

* Widow—Mrs. Grace Hardie Drever.
Daughter—Annie Rose Drever.

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 4th April 1912.

No. 18.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant M. P. Cooper, Royal Indian Marine,—1 month (private affairs).

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1912.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1912.

No. 725.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. Wheeler, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st April 1912.

M. S. D. BUTLER,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

PORT BLAIR.

The 12th April, 1912.

No. 144.—In the Home Department notification no. 54, dated the 8th February 1912, announcing the grant of leave to Mr. A. Brown, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, for "with effect from the 20th January 1912" substitute "with effect from the 22nd January 1912".

No. 145.—In the Home Department notification no. 120, dated the 26th March 1912, announcing certain officiating appointments in the Port Blair Commission, for "with effect from the 20th January 1912" substitute "with effect from the 22nd January 1912".

JAILS.

The 4th April, 1912.

No. 126.—The services of Captain C. H. Fielding, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Jail Department. Notification no. 122-Jails of 26th March 1912 is hereby cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th April, 1912.

No. 692.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1900 (VI of 1900), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. C. P. R. Young, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Burma, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ormond from the 23rd April to the 5th September 1912, or until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 11th April, 1912.

No. 127.—The following programme of the proposed visitation tour of the Most Revd. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon is published for general information:

Date.	Day of the week.	Station.	Standard time.	Remarks.
12th April	Wednesday	Leave Sealdah	5-45	Visiting Badarpur, Jellalpur, Dewan, etc.
11th "	Thursday	Arrive Chittagong	9-12	
12th "	Friday	Leave "	14-50	
13th "	Saturday	Arrive Silchar	8-58	
19th "	Friday	Leave "	6-10	
20th "	"	Arrive Haflong	13-23	
26th "	"	Leave "	13-23	
27th "	"	Arrive Luming	18-26	
27th "	Saturday	Leave "	4-30	
28th "	"	Arrive Cinnamara	15-23	
30th "	Tuesday	Leave "	6-13	
1st May	"	Arrive Titabar	7-14	
1st "	Wednesday	Leave "	3-0	Visiting Attabari Panitola, Margherita, etc.
1st "	"	Arrive Nazira	5-48	
2nd "	Thursday	Leave "	5-53	
2nd "	"	Arrive Dum Dum	13-6	
3rd "	Friday	Leave "	10-0	
3rd "	"	Arrive Dibrugarh	13-30	
9th "	Thursday	Leave "	9-30	
11th "	Saturday	Arrive Tezpur	5-0	
13th "	Monday	Leave "	5-0	
13th "	"	Arrive Gauhati	14-0	
14th "	Tuesday	Leave "	8-30	
14th "	"	Arrive Shillong	16-0	
21st "	Wednesday	Leave "	10-0	
22nd "	"	Arrive Sealdah	19-5	

Letters may be addressed to the Stations marked in italics. Matters of a routine nature requiring immediate attention should be addressed to the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, St. John's Parsonage, Calcutta.

The 12th April, 1912.

No. 133.—The Revd. Percy Gordon Levy has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1912.

No. 963.—*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. D'A. G. Bannerman of the Political Department of the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 19th March, 1912.

No. 970.—*Est.-B.*—Captain A. F. Hartley, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse), is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

The 10th April, 1912.

No. 799-1.-*B.—Erratum.*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 215-C., dated the 12th December, 1911, for the words "Senior Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir Cowasji, Adam's Memorial Hospital, Abu, in Rajputana", read "Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir Cowasji, Adam's Memorial Hospital, Abu, in Rajputana".

The 11th April, 1912.

No. 980-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel P. T. A. Spence, of the Political Department of the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for sixteen months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th March, 1912.

No. 981-*Est.-A.*—Mr. W. S. Davis, of the Political Department of the Government of India, is posted as Political Agent, Bhopal, with effect from the 27th March, 1912.

No. 984-*Est.-A.*—Major J. H. Hugo, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 17th March, 1912, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 985-*Est.-A.*—Major S. Hunt, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand, with effect from the 17th March, 1912.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1912.

No. 2446-F. E.—In the notification in this Department No. 2344-F. E., dated the 4th April, 1912, published in Part I of the Gazette of India of the 6th April, 1912 for "26th March, 1912" read "27th March, 1912".

No. 2447-F. E.—Captain G. H. Willis, R.E., Deputy Mint Master, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and special leave for 3 months in continuation, with effect from the 13th January, 1912.

No. 2448-F. E.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. T. P. Srinivasan by notification in this Department No. 6118-F. E., dated the 6th October, 1911, has been extended by a further period of 1 month and 10 days and, in continuation, by extraordinary leave without allowances for 4 months and 20 days, with effect from the 12th March, 1912.

No. 2449-F. E.—In the notification in this Department No. 2343-F. E., dated the 4th April, 1912, published in Part I of the Gazette of India of the 6th April 1912 for "furlough" read "special leave on urgent private affairs".

R. W. GILLAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 11th April, 1912.

No. 305-Accts.—The following reversions and officiating appointments of officers of the Military Accounts Department are made, with effect from the dates specified:

I.—From the 2nd January 1912, consequent on Major R. deS. Dudgeon's return from leave out of India.

Captain H. F. Shairp, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain E. S. J. Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, and officiating Military Accountant, 3rd class, to revert to Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain C. J. G. Bird, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*.

Captain R. H. S. Whitchurch, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem*, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to revert to Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem*.

II.—From the 19th January 1912, the date of commencement of Major E. G. D. deLabilliere's leave.

Captain H. F. Shairp, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain E. S. J. Anderson, Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain C. J. G. Bird, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, sub. *pro tem*, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain R. H. S. Whitchurch, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem*, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

III.—From the 15th February 1912, the date Major E. B. Peacock was appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department (Military Finance).

Captain H. C. Szczepanski, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, and officiating Military Accountant, 4th class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd class.

Captain C. W. Butler, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain J. F. Allen, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

IV.—From the 28th February 1912, the date of commencement of the furlough portion of Captain W. V. Richards' combined leave.

Captain H. Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 4th class.

Captain E. D. S. Robertson, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2788—66

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EXPLOSIVES.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Simla, the 13th April 1912.

In accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, (IV of 1884), and of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft rules which His Excellency in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the said Act, proposes to make to regulate the manufacture, possession, sale, transport and importation of explosives.

The draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the expiration of two months from the date of publication of this Notification in the *Gazette of India*.

THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES RULES, 1912.

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DRAFT RULES UNDER THE INDIAN EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884, FOR THE MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, SALE, TRANSPORT AND IMPORTATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

- 1. These Rules may be called the Indian Explosives Rules, 1912.
- 2. All previous notifications made by the Governor General in Council under the said sections are hereby superseded, but all licences or duplicates granted or renewed, all fees Short Title.
Supersession
previous
notifications; and saving

imposed or levied and all powers conferred by or under any notification so superseded, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively granted, renewed, imposed, levied or conferred hereunder.

3. Nothing in these rules shall apply—

General
exemptions.

- (i) to the manufacture, possession, sale, packing, transport or importation of toy fireworks, such as paper caps for toy pistols, under such conditions and in such quantities as the Local Government, or, in the case of transport by rail, the Railway Board, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time determine;
- (ii) to the manufacture, possession or sale of gunpowder in any of the Agency Tracts in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari Districts of the Presidency of Madras;
- (iii) to the possession or transport of any explosive in any port in which special rules made by the Local Government under the Act are for the time being in force in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules;
- (iv) to the packing, transport or importation of capped safety cartridge cases, if otherwise empty, when packed, transported or imported in the same consignment with arms covered by a license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878;
- (v) to
 - (a) the manufacture, possession and sale of tri-nitro-toluol, or
 - (b) the transport and importation of the same when it is packed in staunch and substantial barrels or in cases constructed of wood not less than one inch in thickness.

[XI of 1878.]

4. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

Definitions.

[IV of 1884.]

- (1) "The Act" means the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.
- (2) "Ammunition" means any explosive when the same is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise adapted or prepared, so as to form—
 - (a) a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon or any other weapon, or for blasting, or
 - (b) a safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or
 - (c) a tube for firing explosives, or
 - (d) a percussion-cap, detonator, fog-signal, shell, torpedo, war-rocket, or any other contrivance other than a fire-work.
- (3) "Authorised explosive" means an explosive included in a list of authorised explosives prepared by the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India and in force for the time being.
- (4) "Chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.
- (5) "Detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains fulminate in such quantity, that the explosion of one capsule or case would communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.
- (6) "District authority" means—
 - (i) in a Presidency town, or its suburbs or in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police;
 - (ii) elsewhere, the Magistrate of the District.
- (7) "Fulminate", means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture whatever, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliance for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.
- (8) "Gunpowder" means gunpowder ordinarily so called.
- (9) "Nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder, which is formed by the mechanical mixture of nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance:

and includes such explosives as—

Chilworth special powder,
Ammonal,

Bobbinite, and

Westfallite.

- (10) "Nitro-compound" means any chemical compound which is possessed of explosive properties or is capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, and is

produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid), or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid, upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

(11) "Small-arm nitro-compound" means a nitro-compound adapted and intended exclusively for use in cartridges for small-arms.

(12) "Safety cartridge"—

(i) means a cartridge for small-arms, the case of which can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which is so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges; and

(ii) includes a rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridge, if it is as described in clause (i) whether it is for use with a machine-gun having chambers identical with those of rifles or with a machine-gun having special chambers:

Provided that the diameter of the cartridge in either case (i) or case (ii) does not exceed one inch.

(13) "Safety fuse" means a fuse for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuse would not communicate laterally with other like fuses.

(14) "Testing authority" means the Chemical Examiner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

CHAPTER II.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPLOSIVES.

5. (1) For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:— Classes of explosives

Class 1	...	...	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	...	...	Firework.

(2) When any explosive falls within more than one of the said classes, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of such classes.

6. Nitro-compounds shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, Division of nitro-compounds.
namely:—

(a) Division 1, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Ballistite,

Blasting gelatine,

Carbonite,

Cordite,

Dynamite,

Gelatine dynamite,

Gelignite,

Nitro-glycerine, and

Stonite, and

(ii) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound; and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Amberite No. 2,

Ammonite,

Bellite,

Coopal's powder,

E. C. sporting powder,

Gun-cotton,

Picric powder,

Roburite,

Schultz's powder, and

Tonite (or cotton powder),

and

(ii) any nitro-compound, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

7. Chlorate-mixtures shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, Division of chlorate-mixtures.
namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising —

(i) such explosives as—

Permonite, and

Polarite, and

(ii) any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound, and

(b) Division 2, comprising—

(i) such explosives as—

Cheddite, and

Steelite, and

(ii) any chlorate-mixture, as hereinbefore defined, which is not comprised in Division 1.

8. Fulminates shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, Division of fulminates.
namely :—

(a) Division 1 comprising such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of those substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of compounds of phosphorus, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter; and

(b) Division 2, comprising such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

9. Ammunition shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, Division of ammunition.
namely :—

(a) Division 1, comprising exclusively—

Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting,

Railway fog-signals, and

Percussion-caps; and

(b) Division 2, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which *does not contain* its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, other than safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, other than safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives, and

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition; and

(c) Division 3, comprising any ammunition, as hereinbefore defined, which *contains* its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells, and

Tubes for firing explosives,

containing their own means of ignition.

Explanations.—The expression “ammunition containing its own means of ignition” means ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to or forming part of the ammunition, which is adapted to explode or fire the ammunition by friction or percussion.

The expression “percussion-cap” does not include a detonator.

10. Fireworks shall, for the purposes of these rules, be sub-divided as follows, namely:—

Division of
works.

(a) Division 1, comprising *firework compositions*, that is to say,—

(i) any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in any of the foregoing definitions,

(ii) any star, and

(iii) (except as declared in the proviso to this rule) any coloured fire composition; and

(b) Division 2, comprising *manufactured fireworks*, that is to say, any explosive of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case, containing not more than one pound of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be deemed to be a “manufactured firework” and not a “firework composition”.

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION.

11. No explosive shall be imported into British India by land or sea—

When license
import is required

(i) unless it is an authorised explosive;

(ii) except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in sub-clause (ii) of this rule shall apply to—

(a) an explosive conveyed or landed under rule 21 or rule 22;

(b) any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, imported by any person lawfully entitled under that Act or the rules thereunder for the time being in force to possess such explosive, in such quantities as may be prescribed by that Act or the rules thereunder for the time being in force, or (when no quantities are prescribed) in reasonable quantities for his own private use:

Further provided that when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

12. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except into the ports of—

Calcutta (including Moyapur and Diamond Harbour),

Ports at which
portation by sea
permitted.

Rangoon,

Madras,

Bombay,

Calicut,

Karachi, and

Aden:

Provided that—

(i) crackers may be imported into the ports of Negapatam and Moulmein;

(ii) an explosive which has passed the test (if any) prescribed by these rules at Rangoon, Madras or Bombay, may be re-imported—

(a) from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyaukpyn, Tavoy, Mergui and Victoria Point,

(b) from Madras into the ports of Tuticorin, Cochin, Bimlipatam, Coconada, Negapatam, Mangalore, Gopalpore, Vizagapatam, Pamban and Masulipatam, or

(c) from Bombay into the ports of Cochin and Mangalore, and

- (iii) an explosive which has passed the test prescribed by the rules for the time being in force made by the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council under the Explosives Ordinance, 1899, or such other law for the time being in force in the Straits Settlements, may be imported from Penang into the port of Victoria Point.

13. No explosives, other than those required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes, shall be imported from Portuguese India. Importation of explosives from Portuguese India.

Testing of explosives.

14. No license for the importation of an explosive shall be granted unless such explosive is certified by the testing authority to have passed the test (if any) prescribed by rule 16 for such explosives. Testing of imported explosives.

15. No test shall be necessary :—

- (i) in the case of gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1), fulminates and fireworks ;
- (ii) in the case of a nitrate-mixture :

Explosives exempted from testing.

Provided that—

- (a) the Local Government or the licensing authority may direct that any nitrate-mixture shall be subjected to such analysis by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe ; and
- (b) where an analysis has been prescribed under sub-clause (a), such nitrate mixture is certified by the officer appointed as aforesaid to have passed such analysis.

16. Any explosive not specified in rule 15 shall be subject to the test set forth in Schedule I as applicable to such explosive. Nature of test prescribed.

17. (1) When an explosive required by rule 16 to be tested—

- (a) has been tested at any of the ports at which importation by sea is permitted under rule 12 and has been imported thence, or
- (b) is re-imported or imported under and in accordance with provisos (ii) and (iii) to rule 12,

Exemption of re-imported explosives from testing.

such explosive shall be exempted from any fresh test under these rules provided that it is accompanied by—

- (i) a certificate of such testing, and

- (ii) (in the case of a nitro-compound or a chlorate-mixture) a certificate or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate that the explosive is of standard purity, and (in the case of dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) that there are no signs of liquefaction or of exuded nitro-glycerine.

(2) The certificate referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (1)—

- (a) shall bear the signature of one of the officers mentioned in clause (2) of rule 106 or, if the explosives are imported from Penang, of the officer authorised in this behalf by the Government of the Straits Settlements, and
- (b) shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date : provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73,
 - (i) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and
 - (ii) a fresh certificate may be demanded for each consignment imported between the 1st April and the 31st July (both inclusive).

18. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive, such officer as the Chief Customs-officer of the port may authorise in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board, and if analysis or testing is required by these rules, obtain samples of the explosive ; and the master of the ship shall give to such officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. Procedure on arrival of ship in port.

19. The officer taking samples of the explosive under rule 18 shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary and shall forward the same to the testing authority. Despatch of samples to the testing authority.

20. The testing authority shall test or analyse the samples (as the case may be) and shall without delay forward to the licensing authority (through the Chief Customs-officer) a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test or analysis. Testing of samples by the testing authority.

Importation in anticipation of the grant of a license to import.

21. Any authorised explosive may—

- (a) if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture; or
- (b) (not being of British manufacture) if it is imported from the United Kingdom and is covered by a certificate granted by one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in the United Kingdom showing that it has passed the United Kingdom tests; or
- (c) (not being of British manufacture) if the Governor-General in Council, being satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision, permits:

be imported by sea and landed, in anticipation of the grant of a license to import, at any port at which the landing of such explosive is permitted under rule 12 in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf.

22. Any authorised explosive may be imported into British India by land in anticipation of the grant of a license to import if it is certified by the manufacturer to be of British manufacture.

23. No explosive shall be imported or landed under rules 21 or 22 until the consignee has given notice of his intention to import such explosive to the Chief Customs-officer or the District authority in whose jurisdiction the place or magazine appointed under rule 24 is situated, and has given to such officer an undertaking (without security or with such security as that officer deems sufficient) that he will, in the event of the explosive failing to pass the prescribed test or analysis, comply with such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may issue.

24. An explosive imported or landed under rules 21 and 22 shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Local Government, be conveyed to and stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose or any private magazine declared by the Local Government to be suitable therefor:

Provided that explosives not of British manufacture shall not be transported by rail until a license to import such explosives has been granted.

25. The person owning or being in charge of the magazine to which the explosive imported by land has been conveyed under rule 24 shall, if analysis or testing of the explosive is required by these rules, forthwith deliver without charge to such officer or person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf such samples as he may require.

The samples shall be tested or analysed in accordance with the procedure laid down in rules 19 and 20, the report of the testing officer being forwarded to the licensing authority through the officer or person from whom he received the samples.

26. The explosive shall not be removed or distributed from the place or magazine to which it has been conveyed under rule 24, until a license has been granted for its importation and until the person in charge of the magazine has received notice from the licensing authority that it may be so removed or distributed.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSPORT.

27. Explosives required *bona fide* for blasting purposes shall not be transported except under and in accordance with a license granted under these rules:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to:—

- (i) the transport by the holder of a license in form E of any of the explosives covered by his license, and of safety fuzes for blasting in such quantities as he may require for his private use,
- (ii) the transport of explosives which are covered by a license for their importation and are being transported in accordance with such license from the port or other place of import to the place of destination,
- (iii) the transport of explosives from the port or other place of import under rule 24 to the places indicated in that rule.

Licenses for the general transport of explosives for blasting.

28. An application for a license in Form 2 (for the general transport of explosives for blasting purposes) shall be in writing and shall state particulars as to the place from which, and the place or places to which, it is desired to transport explosives.

29. When the place or places to which explosives are to be transported is or are outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the District authority in whose jurisdiction such place is situated.

Procedure in granting a license for general transport.

30. Every consignment of explosives transported under a license in Form 2 shall be accompanied by a pass issued by the licensee in the form prescribed in Form 2; and such pass shall (if the consignment be despatched by rail) be attached to the way-bill or invoice, as the case may be.

Procedure in transporting explosives under license for general transport.

31. A copy of every pass issued under rule 30 shall forthwith be sent—

Procedure in issuing passes.

(i) to the licensing authority; and

(ii) when the place to which the consignment is sent is outside the local limits of the authority of the licensing officer, to the officer indicated in rule 29.

CHAPTER V.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

Manufacture.

32. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such manufacture:—

When license to manufacture is required.

Provided that no license under this rule to manufacture shall be necessary—

- (a) for the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or
- (b) for the filling for private use, and not for sale, of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use; or
- (c) in the case of any person who, holding a license under these rules to possess an explosive—
 - (i) fills with the said explosive, for sale or otherwise, cartridges for small-arms; or
 - (ii) by filling cartridges, making charges, or drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the said explosive for use exclusively in his mine or quarry or in some excavation or work carried on by him or under his control.

33. The following conditions shall be observed by every person filling cartridges for small-arms under clause (c) (i) of the proviso to rule 32:—

Conditions to be observed by persons filling cartridges.

- (a) there shall not be in the room in which such filling is being carried on more than five pounds of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf unless it is made up into safety cartridges;
- (b) no work unconnected with the making of cartridges shall be carried on in the said room while such filling is being carried on;
- (c) there shall not be in the said room, while such filling is being carried on, any fire or any artificial light, except a light of such construction, position and character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion;
- (d) if filling is done on magazine premises, the said room shall be detached from the magazine, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same; and
- (e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such filling of cartridges as is allowed by this rule.

34. The following conditions shall be observed by every person adapting or preparing explosives under clause (c) (ii) of the proviso to rule 32:—

Conditions to be observed by persons adapting or preparing cartridges.

- (a) there shall not be in the workshop in which such adaptation or preparation is carried on more than one hundred pounds of gunpowder, or such quantity of any other explosive as is prescribed by the Local Government in this behalf;
- (b) no work unconnected with such adaptation or preparation shall be carried on in the said workshop while such adaptation or preparation is being carried on;
- (c) the said workshop shall be detached from the magazine or licensed premises, but shall be situated in the immediate neighbourhood thereof and at such distance therefrom as may be specified on the license by the authority granting the same;

- (d) an explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and an explosive shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients ; and
- (e) the licensee shall give notice to the authority which granted his license that he intends to carry on such adaptation or preparation as is allowed by this rule.

Possession.

35. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for possession :—

When license is required

Provided that no license under these rules shall be necessary for the possession—

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- (a) of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport, when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VIII regulating the transport of such explosive ; or
- (b) of any explosive on board any ship in fulfilment of the requirements of the Merchant Shipping Acts, or of any order or regulation thereunder for the time being in force ; or
- (c) by any person who is lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules for the time being in force thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, of such explosives in such quantities as may be prescribed by the said Act or rules, or, when no quantities are so prescribed, in reasonable quantities for his own private use ; or
- (d) by any person, of explosives under and in accordance with the conditions of a permit granted under rule 68, rule 69, rule 70 or rule 71 ;
- (e) (elsewhere than in Burma) by any person, of manufactured fireworks in any quantity—
 - (i) in a municipality, not exceeding fifty pounds,
 - (ii) elsewhere, not exceeding two hundred pounds,
 when the same are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are possessed by him for a period not exceeding fourteen days, and when they are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to the explosives ;
- (f) by any person for his own private use and not for sale, of—
 - (i) gunpowder in any quantity not exceeding thirty pounds ; or
 - (ii) safety cartridges made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than one hundred and fifty pounds of gunpowder ; or
 - (iii) cartridges (non-safety) for small-arms, made with gunpowder and containing in all not more than five pounds of gunpowder ; or
 - (iv) cartridges for cannon or blasting, made with gunpowder, and not containing their own means of ignition, and containing in all not more than thirty pounds of gunpowder ; or
 - (v) cartridges for small-arms, made with small-arm nitro-compound and containing in all not more than ten pounds of small-arm nitro-compound ; or
 - (vi) a small-arm nitro-compound in any quantity not exceeding ten pounds ; or
 - (vii) percussion-caps or safety fuzes for blasting ; or
 - (viii) railway fog-signals and flare-lights when kept by a railway company for use on their railway ;

Provided that the quantity of explosive kept by any person under clause (f) shall be in substitution of the like quantity by weight of any other explosive which might otherwise be so kept by him and, that the quantity of such other explosive shall be reduced accordingly ; and, further, that, if the explosive so kept for private use under this clause is in any other form than that of cartridges for small-arms, the explosive of which the quantity is so to be reduced shall be some explosive other than safety cartridges made with gunpowder.

36. Nothing in rule 32 or rule 35 shall be deemed to authorise the manufacture or possession of an explosive in contravention of any prohibition notified under section 6 of the Act, and for the time being in force.

Saving of prohibition of the Act.

Sale.

37. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under these rules for such sale : When license for sale is requisite.

Provided that this rule shall not apply to the sale by any person of an explosive which he is lawfully entitled to possess for his own private use to any person who is lawfully entitled to possess the same.

CHAPTER VI.

MAGAZINES.

38. An applicant for a license to possess explosives in and to sell explosives from a magazine (other than a floating magazine) shall submit to the district authority an application in Form G in Schedule III, and shall comply with the conditions embodied therein. Procedure in applying for license in Form J.

39. Upon receipt of the said application the district authority shall forthwith cause notice to be published of such application and of the time and place at which he will be prepared to hear it, and calling upon any person objecting to the establishment of the magazine on the proposed site to give notice of such objection to him and to the applicant not less than seven clear days before the day fixed for hearing the application, together with his name, address and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of his objection. Issue of notices to objectors to the site of the magazine.

The day of hearing the application shall be a day following soon after the expiration of the period of one month referred to in rule 41.

40. Where the site of the proposed magazine lies within, or within one mile of the limits of, the jurisdiction of any municipal or port authority, the applicant shall prepare, for service on such authority, a notice of the application and of the said day of hearing. Notices to local authorities.

41. The notice under rule 39 shall be published and the notice under rule 40 served, at the expense of the applicant, by the district authority not less than one month before the said day of hearing. Publication and service of notices.

42. On the day fixed for the hearing, or any day to which such hearing may be adjourned from time to time, the district authority shall hear any objections preferred in accordance with rule 39, and by any authority referred to in rule 40, and shall make such inquiry as he may deem necessary. Inquiry into objections.

43. On completion of the inquiry the district authority shall forward the application (accompanied by a draft license in Form J of Schedule III) to the Chief Inspector of Explosives together with a report stating whether he— Report on completion of inquiry.

(a) disapproves of the proposed site for the magazine, or

(b) approves of the proposed site either unconditionally or subject to any such restrictions or precautions as he considers necessary.

44. The Chief Inspector of Explosives shall forward to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine. Such distances should ordinarily be those specified in the table annexed to these rules. Procedure to be observed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives on receipt of report.

45. The said form H shall be returned, with the third column duly filled in, by the applicant to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who shall submit it to the licensing authority with his recommendations and with the draft license and a statement in Form I showing the distances which, after considering any representation made by the applicant when returning Form H to him, he considers should be kept clear round the magazine. Submission of application to the licensing authority.

46. The licensing authority may thereupon grant the license as applied for with such modifications or restrictions (if any) as may be deemed proper, or may reject the application. Grant of license.

47. A copy of every license granted under rule 46 shall be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and the original license shall be forwarded to the district authority if the license has not been granted by him. Procedure on grant of license.

48. The district authority when satisfied that all the conditions prescribed in the license in regard to the magazine have been complied with, shall forthwith endorse the license, and unless and until so endorsed the license shall not come into force. Endorsement of license.

If it is decided not to endorse a license the district authority shall forthwith inform the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the licensing authority (if the license has not been granted by the district authority).

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSES AND PERMITS.

Grant of Licences.

49. (1) Licences for the importation, transport, manufacture, possession and sale of an explosive may be granted by the licensing authorities set forth in Schedule II in the forms, and fees, for the purposes, subject to the conditions and on payment of the fees, specified therein. Forms of licence, licensing authorities and fees.

(2) Licences granted in accordance with the provisions of these rules shall be valid for such period as is specified in column 7 of Schedule II. Validity of licence.

50. (1) Every licence granted under these rules shall be deemed to be granted subject to the conditions contained therein. Conditions under which licences are held.

(2) Such conditions shall comprise all those specified in the prescribed form and—

(a) (in the case of a licence in Form J or Form K) such further conditions as the licensing authority may impose, or

(b) (in the case of a licence in Form I) such further conditions as the licensing authority may think necessary in respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and expedient for the public safety or in the interest of the State.

(3) Such conditions shall, in the case of a licence granted by the Governor General in Council to manufacture any explosive in any quantity, include all the conditions prescribed under these rules and in the forms of licence for possessing such explosive in such quantity.

Amendment of licences.

51. (1) Provided that these rules are otherwise complied with, every licence granted under them may be amended by the authority granting such licence. Amendment of licence.

(2) A licensee who desires to have his licence amended shall submit it to the district authority with an application stating the nature of the amendment and the reasons for it. The district authority, in cases in which the original licence was not granted by him, shall forward the licence and the application with his recommendation to the licensing authority direct, or, if the licence to be amended is in Form J or Form K, through the Chief Inspector of Explosives:

Provided that the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall be consulted before a licence in Form J originally granted by the district authority is amended.

(3) No fee shall be charged for the amendment of a licence.

Renewal of Licences.

52. The Local Government may, from time to time, renew, on the same or on altered conditions, any licence granted by the Governor General in Council for the manufacture of explosives: Renewal of licences issued by the Governor General in Council.

Provided as follows:—

(i) no such renewal shall admit of the manufacture of any explosive other than that specified in the original licence;

(ii) every such renewal shall first be approved by an Inspector of Explosives and

(iii) every such renewal shall be for a period not exceeding one year.

53. (1) The authority granting a licence in Form J may renew such licence on the same or altered conditions. Renewal of licences in Form J.

(2) A licensee who desires such renewal shall, within the period specified in rule 53, submit the licence to the Chief Inspector of Explosives with a written application stating the quantity and description of explosives for the storage of which he desires the licence to be renewed.

(3) On receipt of such application the Chief Inspector of Explosives shall, if there is any proposed variation in the particulars of the licence, and if he considers it necessary to do so, send to the applicant a statement in Form H in Schedule III hereto annexed, showing the distances which should, in his opinion, be kept clear round the magazine.

(4) The procedure prescribed in rules 45 to 48 shall then be followed, so far as it is applicable.

54. Every licence for the manufacture, possession or sale of explosives not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53 may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new licence either would not be authorised under the Act and these rules, or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authority, be renewed on application made within the period specified in rule 53. Renewal of licences not provided for in rule 52 or rule 53.

55. Every license for the general transport of explosives may be renewed by the authority granting such license.

Renewal of license for general transport for blasting explosives.

56. Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and if the application is made, the magazine or premises shall be held to be duly licensed or the transport license shall be held to be duly granted until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

Time for making application for the renewal of a license.

57. The fee chargeable for renewing any license shall be the fee originally chargeable under these rules on such license.

Fee chargeable on renewal of license.

Expiration of licenses.

58. A person licensed to manufacture, possess or sell any explosive shall on the expiration or forfeiture of his license, forthwith give notice to the district authority of the description and quantity of explosives in his possession, and shall comply with any directions which the said district authority may think fit to give in regard to the possession or transport of the same.

Procedure on expiration or forfeiture of license.

59. (1) On receiving a notice under rule 58 the said district authority may grant for a term not exceeding three months from the date of such expiration or forfeiture, as the case may be, a temporary license for the possession or sale of the actual stock of explosives which is held at the time of the issue of such license.

Issue of temporary license when original has expired or been forfeited.

(2) The fee chargeable on such license shall bear the same proportion to the fee charged on the expired or forfeited license as the period covered by the temporary license bears to a full year.

60. (1) When any person holding a license under these rules dies, or is adjudicated an insolvent, or is otherwise disqualified by operation of law from continuing the business in respect of which the license was granted, any person carrying on such business shall forthwith apply to the proper licensing authority for the grant of a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license.

Death, etc., of licensee.

(2) No person applying for a license under clause (1) shall, during such time as is reasonably necessary for making his application, and during the pendency thereof, be liable to any penalty under the Act or these rules for carrying on the business and acting under the license, so that he otherwise conforms with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

(3) The fee chargeable on such new license shall be one rupee:

Provided that no fee shall be charged on a new license in Form 2 or Form E of Schedule III.

Forfeiture of licenses.

61. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited by the licensing authority on breach of any of the conditions contained therein, and also by the Local Government if at any time the continuance of the license in the hands of the licensee is deemed objectionable.

Liability of licensee to forfeiture.

General Provisions as to Licenses.

62. (1) Every person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted under these rules shall be bound to produce the same, or an authenticated copy kept at the magazine or place to which the license applies, when called upon to do so by an Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate, or any Police-officer not below the rank of a Police-officer in charge of a police-station; and

Production of licenses or passes on demand.

(2) Any person in charge of a consignment of blasting materials under cover of a pass, issued by a holder of a license in Form 2 of Schedule III shall be bound to produce such pass when called upon to do so by any of the officers aforesaid.

(3) Copies of any license may, for the purposes of this rule, be authenticated free of charge by any of the officers aforesaid or by the authority which granted the license.

63. Any authority granting a license under these rules may, if such authority thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license granted by the like authority under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Validity of licenses under the Arms Act.

64. When a license granted under these rules is lost or destroyed through no fault of the licensee, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas.

Duplicate licenses in case of loss of license.

65. All fees chargeable under these rules shall be collected by impressed stamps:

Mode of payment of fees.

Provided that, when such fees have been made over to any local authority, they shall be collected in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

66. Every authority empowered to grant, amend or renew a license may, in its discretion,

Discretion of
authority empowered
to grant, amend or
renew licenses.

(a) refuse to grant, amend or renew such license, or

(b) refer the application for orders to the Government (if any) to which it is subordinate.

Executive
over licensing
authorities.

67. All subordinate authorities acting under this chapter shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

Permits for temporary possession of explosives.

68. (1) A permit may be granted to the holder of a license in Form J or Form K, to store in his magazine subject to the conditions of his license (except in this respect) and for a period not exceeding one month, any quantity of explosives in excess of that entered in his license.

Permit for
temporary storage of
explosives in a magazine
in excess of the
quantity.

(2) Such permit shall be granted by the authority who issued the license and only when it is proved to his satisfaction that the excess storage is due to unforeseen circumstances.

(3) An application for such a permit shall state clearly the necessity for the excess storage and shall be submitted to the district authority who shall forward it to the licensing authority through the Chief Inspector of Explosives, or, if he is himself the licensing authority, shall obtain the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives before granting the permit.

69. Elsewhere than in Burma a permit may be granted to any person to possess, in a municipality, manufactured fireworks in any quantity exceeding fifty pounds but not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided that such fireworks are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Permit for temporary
possession of
fireworks by non-licensed
persons elsewhere than
Burma.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-officer not below the rank of Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police.

70. In Burma a permit may be granted to any person to possess manufactured fireworks in any quantity not exceeding two hundred pounds and for any period not exceeding fourteen days, provided such fireworks are obtained and intended by such person for immediate use and not for sale and are kept in a substantial receptacle which is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access to them.

Permit for temporary
possession of
fireworks by non-licensed
persons in Burma.

Such permit shall be granted by a Magistrate of the first class or a Police-officer not below the rank of a District Superintendent of Police.

71. A permit may be granted to a holder of a license in Form A, Form B, Form C or Form D to possess, subject to the conditions in his license (except in this respect), any quantity of manufactured fireworks not exceeding one thousand pounds—

Permit to possess
fireworks in excess of
licensed quantity.

(a) in the Presidency of Madras—

for a period of two days at the time of the Dipavali festival—

by any Magistrate of the first class or any Police-officer not below the rank of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent of Police;

(b) in the Presidency of Bombay—

for a period of seven days—

by a Magistrate of the first class or (in the city of Bombay), by the Commissioner of Police;

(c) in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh—

for a period of seven days—

by the District Magistrate.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN TRANSPORTING EXPLOSIVES.

Part I.—General.

Packing and Marking.

72. No explosive shall be tendered for conveyance or conveyed unless packed and marked in accordance with the provisions of Rules 73 to 77, or (in the case of explosives conveyed under rule 24) in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom at the time of embarkation. Prohibition of conveyance of improperly packed explosives.

73. Whatever be the nature of the explosive and to whatever Class it belongs, the following general rules shall be observed :— Packing of explosives.

(1) The interior of every package shall be free from grit and otherwise clean.

(2) Save as is provided in Schedule IV, there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any package unless the same is covered with suitable material so as effectually to prevent the exposure of such iron or steel.

(3) Every package, when actually used for the packing of one explosive shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive or any other article or substance :

Provided that this rule shall not prevent the packing of inner packages containing a propellant in an outer package with inner packages containing gunpowder or other propellant :

Provided also that with ammunition (Division I) there may be packed in the same package any article which is not of an inflammable or explosive nature, or liable to cause fire or explosion.

(4) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit the use of an additional package, whether inner or outer : provided that such additional package shall not be of such character as shall have been prohibited in writing by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Explanation.—Unless the context otherwise requires,—

the expression "outer package" means a box, barrel, case or cylinder of wood, metal or other solid material, of such strength, construction and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, nor become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape ;

the expression "inner package" means a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent any explosive from escaping ;

the expression "propellant" means an authorised explosive of the nitro-compound class adapted and intended exclusively for use as a propelling charge in cannon or small-arms.

74. The method of packing authorized explosives of various Classes, respectively, and the maximum amounts which may be packed in any one package shall be those indicated in Schedule IV. Packing of authorized explosives.

75. Explosives which are not authorized explosives shall be packed subject to such special precautions as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. Packing of explosives which are not authorized.

76. (1) On the outermost package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark, the word "Explosive", the name of the explosive, the number of the Class and of the Division to which it belongs, and the name of the manufacturer or sender. Labelling and marking of packages.

(2) In the case of a nitro-compound or of a chlorate-mixture there shall be added the date of manufacture or issue from the factory, or such sign indicating such date as may be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Provided that—

(a) in the case of cartridges or charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting or other like purpose, which do not contain their own means of ignition, the marking shall be as for the explosive when not so made up ;

(b) in the case of ammunition (Division I) (safety fuzes excepted), there shall be added the words "Not liable to explode in bulk" ;

(c) in the case of pin-fire cartridges for pistols, there shall be added the words "Pin fire cartridges" ; and

(d) in the case of safety fuzes or gunpowder, the word "Explosive" and the number of the Class and Division may be omitted.

(3) Where an outer package contains more than one explosive, the marking above required shall be affixed separately in respect of each explosive so contained.

77. To meet special cases the Chief Inspector of Explosives may, by order in writing, subject to such conditions (if any) as he may think fit to impose, relax any of the conditions imposed by rules 73 to 76. Relaxation of packing rules.

Consignment.

78. (1) No person shall forward to any warehouseman or carrier any explosive unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier of his intention to forward such explosive and has received an intimation from such warehouseman or carrier that he is prepared to receive such consignment. Despatch of explosives to carrier.

(2) Such notice shall state—

(a) the name and quantity of the explosive to be conveyed ; and

(b) the name and address of the consignee.

79. No warehouseman or carrier shall send such an intimation as is specified in rule 78 unless he is prepared to receive it, and Receipt of notices by carrier.

(a) forthwith to despatch such explosive, or

(b) to deposit it in an authorised magazine or at a place at which some person is licensed to possess such explosive in such quantity.

Precautions to be observed in loading and unloading explosives.

80. No explosive shall be loaded on, or unloaded from, any carriage or vessel between sunset and sunrise. Loading and unloading to be by light.

81. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall, nor shall any person be allowed to, bring into, have or use in, dangerous proximity to such explosive any fire or any article or liquid or substance which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, matches or petroleum) or (unless the use of a light is unavoidable) any light : Prohibition of naked lights, etc.

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of loading or unloading is unavoidable a light may be used if it be of such construction and character and in such position as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion.

82. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person shall smoke, nor shall be allowed to smoke, on, in or dangerously near to the carriage or vessel containing such explosive. Prohibition of smoking.

83. During the loading or unloading of an explosive no person wearing boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels or tips, shall handle, nor shall be allowed to handle, such explosive. Prohibition of pointed boots, etc.

84. In the loading or unloading of an explosive the casks or packages containing the explosive shall be passed from hand to hand and shall not be rolled along, and they shall not be thrown down or dropped but shall be carefully deposited and stowed. Method of handling explosives.

Loading.

85. (1) Explosives shall be conveyed whenever possible in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a vessel having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire ; and Protection of explosives in train.

(2) When they cannot be so conveyed, they shall be completely covered with a painted cloth, tarpaulin or other suitable material so as effectually to protect the explosives from communication of fire.

86. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel shall not exceed two thousand pounds : Maximum of explosives allowed.

Provided that where the explosives are conveyed under the conditions set forth in clause (1) of rule 85, the quantity of explosives may exceed two thousand pounds, but shall not exceed ten tons in any one carriage on a railway or two tons in any one other carriage or twenty tons in any one vessel.

87. No explosive, which contains its own means of ignition, shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive not of the same Class and Division, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another. Explosives of different kinds to be kept apart.

88. Due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, to secure any explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in the carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion ; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive. Dangers from water and guarded against.

89. All iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the package containing any explosive is or may come in contact, shall be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material. Protection from naked iron or steel.

Conveyance.

90. No explosive shall be conveyed in any carriage or vessel plying for or carrying public passengers. Explosives not to be sent by public carriage or vessel.

91. The carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons. Carriage or vessel to be in charge of competent person or persons.

92. No person who is intoxicated shall, nor shall he be permitted to, have charge of, or be in, on or attending to, any carriage or vessel conveying explosives. Intoxicated person not to have charge of carriage or vessel.

93. The person in charge of a carriage or vessel conveying an explosive shall not drive, conduct or manoeuvre such carriage or vessel in a dangerous or negligent manner. Driving or navigation to be careful.

94. If the quantity of explosive conveyed in the carriage or vessel exceeds 100 pounds the person or persons in charge of such carriage or vessel shall not stop or delay at any place for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, nor stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended by public danger. Prohibition of delay in transit.

95. No person shall, during the conveyance of an explosive, do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which is liable to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance. Avoidance of danger by fire, etc.

96. No explosive shall be carried otherwise than by rail across any railway bridge across which reasonable facilities for the conveyance thereof by rail are afforded by the Railway Administration : Explosives not to be carried across railway bridges.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to—

- (a) ammunition, Class 6, Division 1, in any quantity ; or
- (b) any quantity of gunpowder, or of a nitro-compound or of ammunition, Class 6, Divisions 2 and 3, or of fireworks, not exceeding five pounds.

Exemptions and Savings.

97. Nothing in rules 80 to 89 shall apply to ammunition (Division 1) : provided that all due precautions shall be taken to prevent explosion. Saving as to the conveyance of ammunition.

98. Nothing in rules 78, 79 and 90 shall apply to the conveyance of—

- (a) any quantity not exceeding five pounds of any explosive other than a fulminate or ammunition (Division 3) or fireworks (Division 1) ;
- (b) detonators not exceeding 200 in number and not containing in the aggregate more than 8 ounces of fulminate :

Saving as to the conveyance of small consignments.

Provided that—

- (i) previous notice shall be given to the person in charge of the carriage or vessel in which the explosive is intended to be conveyed ;
- (ii) all due precautions shall be taken to prevent accidents by fire or explosion ;
- (iii) no other explosive shall be carried in the same compartment ; and also
- (iv) (in the case of detonators) the consignment shall be covered by a certificate, signed by the consignor, that the quantity of fulminate in the consignment does not exceed the amount specified in sub-clause (b).

99. Nothing in rules 78, 79, 90, 91 and 94 shall apply to the conveyance of any explosive by railway. Saving as to conveyance by railway.

100. Where a carrier, or the owner or the master of a vessel, is prevented from complying with these rules by the wilful act, neglect or default of the consignor or consignee of the explosive, or other person, or by the improper refusal of the consignee or other person to accept delivery of the explosive, such consignor, consignee, or other person who is guilty of such wilful act, neglect, default, or refusal shall be liable to the same penalty to which the carrier, owner, or master is liable for a breach of these rules, and his conviction shall exempt the carrier, owner, or master from any penalty under these rules. Saving of liability of carrier and owner and master of a ship for breach of these rules when consignee, etc., is in fault.

PART II.—RAILWAYS.

Consignment.

101. Rules 102 to 136 shall apply to the transport of explosives by railway.
102. No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent or forwarded to or upon any railway of the said Railway Administration.
103. The consignor shall certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the rules in force in the United Kingdom or in British India.
104. No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive unless—

- (1) he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing (which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours) of his intention to send such consignment, and stating—
 - (a) the true name, description, quantity and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and
 - (b) his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and
- (2) he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

105. Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint.

106. The consignor shall (in the case of nitro-compounds and chlorate mixtures) —

- (1) cause the outer packages to be marked with the date of manufacture, and
- (2) attach to the consignment note a certificate, or (provided the original is produced for verification) copy of a certificate (so describing the packages as to render their identification certain), signed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives or an Inspector of Explosives, or, if the certificate is granted at the time when the explosive is imported, by the Chemical Examiner or Analyser—
 - (a) that the explosive is of standard purity, and
 - (b) that (if the explosive be dynamite or any nitro-glycerine compound) there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction.
- (3) The aforesaid certificate shall ordinarily be valid for six months after date: provided that, in the case of dynamite and other nitro-glycerine compounds which are not used as propellants as defined in rule 73—
 - (a) such certificate shall lapse on the 31st July, and
 - (b) a fresh certificate for each conveyance may, at the discretion of the Railway Administration concerned, be demanded during the period from the 1st April to the 31st July (both inclusive) if the original certificate has not been granted later than the 31st March.

107. The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations.

108. Every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station. These packages should not be allowed to stand in the sun.

Loading.

109. The quantity of explosives conveyed in any one vehicle shall not in any case exceed that specified in rule 86 and shall not (unless the vehicle is specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives) exceed two-thirds of the normal load of such vehicle:

Provided that (in the case of explosives of the kinds specified in rule 114) the quantity of explosives shall not—

- (a) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (1) of that rule, exceed three tons, and
- (b) where such explosives are stowed in the manner described in clause (2) of that rule, exceed five tons.

110. There shall not be conveyed in the same vehicle with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum or any other volatile spirit substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

Conveyance
railway.
Certain explosive
not to be consigned.

Certificate of pack
ing.

Notice of the con
signment.

Receipt of con
signment.

Certificate in
of nitro-compound
and chlorates.

Discretion of R
way to refuse im
perly-packed ex
plosives.

Disposal of
consignment on ar
rival at station of dep
ot.

Maximum q
ties to be con
veyed in one vehicle.

Prohibition
conveyance wit
flammable sub

111. Vehicles used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are Condition of vehi-
spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other cle.
suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of
packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain safety cartridges
for small-arms packed in tin-lined service pattern boxes.

112. All packages containing explosives shall be secured in such a way as to prevent con- Stowing of explo-
cussion when the train is in motion. sives.

113. Packages containing explosives other than those referred to in rule 114 shall not Method of stowing
be stowed in more than three layers one above the other. But if the packages are in rectangu- of explosives.
lar form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secured as to
prevent movement during transit) they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding
five :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to safety cartridges for small-arms packed in tin-
lined service pattern boxes.

114. (1) Packages containing dynamite and other blasting explosives of the 3rd (nitro-com- Method of stowing
pound) Class, or explosives of the 4th (chlorate-mixture), 5th (fulminate) Classes or of the 1st of high explosives.
Division of the 7th (firework) Class shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to
prevent movement during transit :

(2) Provided that, if the packages of explosives are in rectangular form and are properly
secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers
not exceeding five.

115. Vehicles shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

Locking of vehicles.

Delivery.

116. The consignee shall remove the explosives from the receiving station during the twelve Delivery to con-
hours of daylight following its arrival. signee.

117. If the consignee does not remove the explosive within the time allowed by rule 116, Disposal when con-
the Railway Administration may return the explosive to the consignor at his risk and expense. signee fails to take
delivery.

118. Pending removal by the consignee, or return to the consignor, the explosives shall be Protection of ex-
kept at a safe distance from the station buildings, and (if unloaded) shall be completely plosives pending
covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material and, if necessary, shall be protected by a removal.
police guard.

Power to open packages.

119. The Railway Administration may at any time open or require to be opened at the Opening of suspect-
risk and expense of the consignor any package which is upon any railway and which is suspect- ed packages.
ed to contain explosives packed or consigned in contravention of any of these rules.

120. The Railway Administration may return to the consignor at his risk and expense Disposal of opened
the contents of any package which is found during transit to have been packed or consigned packages.
in contravention of any of these rules.

Precautions to be observed during loading and unloading.

121. Notwithstanding anything in rule 80, a small consignment of explosives may be Time of loading
unloaded between sunset and sunrise. and unloading.

For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon load booked to
one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

122. Subject to the provisions of rules 80 and 121, the loading and unloading of explosi- Loading and un-
ves when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed. loading to be con-
tinuous.

123. Vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings at a Place of loading
safe distance from the station buildings. and unloading.

124. All explosives under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, dépôt or Loading and un-
factory shall be loaded or unloaded by Government servants employed in such arsenal, dépôt loading of Govern-
or factory. ment explosives.

125. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at Maximum number
any railway station, at any one time. of vehicles to be dealt
with at a time.

126. All operations connected with the transshipment of explosives at junction stations Time of tranship-
shall take place during daylight. ment.

Marshalling and Shunting.

127. Not more than five vehicles containing explosives shall at any one time be hauled Maximum number
in the same train. of vehicles to be haul-
ed in one train.

128. No explosive of the 5th (fulminate) Class or of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (firework) Class shall be carried in the same train with any explosive not of the Class and Division to which it belongs, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another. Precaution case of high explosives.

129. Vehicles containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close-coupled to one another as well as to the adjoining vehicles, and shall be preceded and followed by three vehicles not loaded with explosives or other article or substance of an inflammable nature: Position of in the train.

Provided as follows:—

- (a) on the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, vehicles containing explosives and adjoining vehicles need not be close-coupled to one another; and
- (b) on the Nilgiri and Karaikkal-Peralam Railways, only one vehicle need intervene between the locomotive and vehicles containing explosives.

130. When the train is being marshalled, vehicles loaded with explosives shall not be shunted by a locomotive, unless they are separated from the engine by not less than three vehicles containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance: Shunting.

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the shunting of vehicles specially constructed for the carriage of explosives.

131. During the shunting of vehicles containing explosives the speed of all movements shall not exceed five miles an hour; and loose shunts are prohibited. Limit of shunting.

132. No shunting shall be carried on save under the superintendence of a duly authorised officer, who shall see to the observance of rules 130 and 131. Superintendent shunting.

Brakes.

133. If the vehicles employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the vehicles are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such vehicles, be worked while such vehicles are so running. Brakes.

Conveyance by Passenger train.

134. Save as provided in rule 135, no explosives shall be conveyed by passenger train except— Conveyance explosives by train.

- (a) safety-cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuzes (for blasting), and fog-signals for railway use;
- (b) explosives of the 3rd (nitro-compound) Class other than propellants in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment;

- (c) detonators to the number of 200 if the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators does not exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (and a certificate to this effect is tendered by the consignor):

Provided that no other explosive is carried in the same compartment;

- (d) sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as provided in Schedule IV, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

135. Any explosive may be conveyed by mixed train on any line or section on which goods trains are not running, subject to the following conditions:— Conveyance explosives by train.

- (1) that not more than one vehicle containing explosives shall be hauled at any one time;
- (2) that such vehicle shall be specially constructed and approved by the Railway Board for the carriage of explosives;
- (3) that there are not less than three vehicles between such vehicle and the engine and between such vehicle and the passenger coaches;
- (4) that such vehicle is close-coupled to the adjoining vehicles; and
- (5) that, immediately on entering a section upon which goods trains are running, such vehicle is detached from the train.

Exemptions.

136. Nothing in rules 109, 125 and 127 shall apply to separate consignments of safety-cartridges for small-arms. Saving cartridges for small arms.

CHAPTER IX.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Powers of Search and Destruction.

[XI of 1878.] 187. (1) Any of the officers mentioned in clause (2) may, within the areas specified in Powers of search that clause, but subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of any rules and destruction. for the time being in force thereunder, in cases to which that Act applies—

- (a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under these rules, or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, sold, transported or imported in contravention of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884) or of these rules and may enter, inspect and examine any magazine or place in which explosives are stored under the provisions of rule 24;
- (b) search for explosives therein;
- (c) take samples of any explosives found therein, on payment of the value thereof if payment can be made at the time the samples are taken; and
- (d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that any of the provisions of the said rules or Act have been contravened.

(2) The officers and areas referred to in clause (1) are:—

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector and Inspectors of Explosives ...	In all parts of British India.
All District Magistrates	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrate.	Within their respective jurisdictions.
The Commissioner of Police and all Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector, or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector, if specially deputed in this behalf by the Commissioner of Police.	In Presidency-towns or their suburbs and in Rangoon.
All Police-officers of rank not below that of Inspector or, if the Local Government so directs, of Sub-Inspector.	Within the respective areas over which their authority extends.

(3) Whenever the Chief Inspector or any Inspector of Explosives, or any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate, or any Police-officer seizes, detains or removes any explosive under this rule, he shall report the fact to the district authority.

(4) Neither the Chief Inspector nor an Inspector of Explosives, nor any Magistrate subordinate to the District Magistrate nor any Police-officer shall under these rules destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive without the previous sanction of the district authority unless the matter appears urgent and fraught with serious public danger.

(5) Whenever any officer destroys any explosive or otherwise renders it harmless, he shall take and keep a sample thereof, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure; and whenever any officer other than the district authority so deals with any explosive, he shall report the circumstance to the district authority.

Penalties.

138. Whoever commits any offence mentioned in the first column of the following table shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount indicated in that behalf in the second column of that table :—

1	2
(1) Importing an explosive in contravention of rules 11, 13, 21, 22, 23 and 24.	Three thousand rupees.
(2) Contravening any of the provisions of rule 18, rule 25, or rule 26 relating to importation of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(3) Transporting blasting material in contravention of rule 27.	One thousand rupees.
(4) Manufacturing an explosive in contravention of rule 32.	Three thousand rupees.
(5) Contravening any of the provisions of rules 33 and 34 relating to the manufacture of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(6) Possessing an explosive in contravention of rule 35.	One thousand rupees.
(7) Selling an explosive in contravention of rule 37.	Five hundred rupees.
(8) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 1, article 2 or article 10 of Schedule II.	Three thousand rupees.
(9) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 4, article 5, article 6, article 7, article 8, article 9, article 16 or article 17 of Schedule II.	Five hundred rupees.
(10) Contravening a condition of a license granted under article 3, article 11, article 12, article 13, article 14 or article 15 of Schedule II.	One thousand rupees.
(11) Contravening any direction given under rule 58, for the disposal of an explosive.	One thousand rupees.
(12) Failing to produce a license (or authenticated copy thereof) or pass when called upon to do so under rule 62.	Two hundred rupees.
(13) Contravening any of the provisions of Chapter VIII relating to the transporting of explosives.	One thousand rupees.
(14) Furnishing a false certificate under rules 17, 21, 22, 98, 103, 106 and 134.	Two hundred rupees.

Exemptions.

139. Nothing in these rules shall render liable to any penalty the owner or master of any vessel, or any carrier, or ware-houseman or the person having charge of any carriage for any act done in breach of these rules, if he proves that by reason of stress of weather, inevitable accident, or other emergency, the doing of such act, was, under the circumstances, necessary and proper. Saving as to acts done in emergency etc.

SCHEDULE I.

PRESCRIBED TESTS.

[Vide rule 16.]

I.—Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(a) Fig. I] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (b), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (c), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (d), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (e). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (f), with glass chimney. The cover (b) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.

Fig. I.

Fig. II.

Fig. IV.

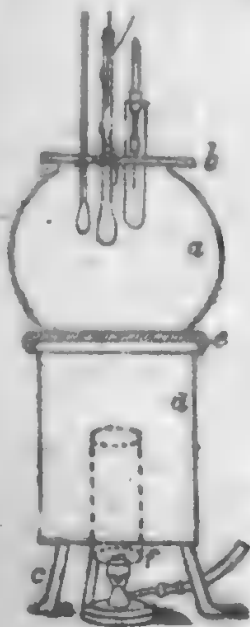


Fig. III.



* 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

* 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 }

* 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire }

if Scheibler's regulator is used.

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

5. Test-tubes from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *vis.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

(a) *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i. e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of best white English filter paper, weighing air dry, from 4.1 to 4.6 grammes per 100 square inches, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or corked bottles *and in the dark*. * The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch by $\frac{2}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

(b) *Standard tint-paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0.000075 grm. of ammonia or 0.00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper† by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{80}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch).

II.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test.

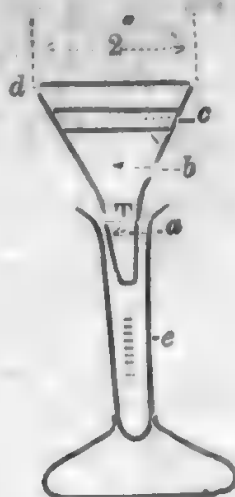
This test, however, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the Authorised List.

* When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid, put on the paper with a glass rod produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case the paper should be rejected. After preparation the paper should be kept in the dark for a month before being taken into use. After that, if carefully kept in the dark, it will remain good for six months or more, but should be tested from time to time as above.

† This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (d), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (e) (See sketch.)

*Mode of operation.*

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (b) finely divided are placed into the funnel which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (a).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (c) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (e) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under 1, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr *) to a depth of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine to be tested are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted, so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered to have satisfied the test unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at least 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.† The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then

* For explosives supplied for His Majesty's Military and Naval Services the temperature is fixed by the War Office at 180° .

† This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and, after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0.5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0.5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping.

to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat tests.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., see Appendix.)

N. B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally* with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves† similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (see instructions below).

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed once through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. The portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. If the mill is properly set the greater portion of the ground material will be of the proper size.

If the volatile matter in the explosive exceed 0.5 per cent the sifted material should be dried at a temperature not exceeding 140° Fahr. until the proportion does not exceed 0.5 per cent.

After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under paragraph 1, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of 2½ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

* In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II) has all the holes around the circumference instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

† A nest of two sieves with the holes drilled in sheet copper. The holes in the top sieve have a diameter = 14 B. W. G., those in the second = 21 B. W. G.

If too hard for the mill, it may be softened by exposure to the vapour of acetone, or reduced to the necessary degree of sub-division by means of a sharp moderately coarse rasp. Should it have become too soft in the acetone vapour for the mill, it should be cut up into small pieces which may be brought to any desired degree of hardness by simple exposure to air.

Explosives which consist partly of gelatinized collodion cotton and partly of ungelatinized gun-cotton are best reduced to powder by a rasp, or softened by exposure to mixed ether and alcohol vapour at a temperature of 90° to 100° Fahr.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

III.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultz's Gun Powder, E. C. Powder, and other explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—COMPRESSED NITRO-CELLULOSE, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing through a sieve with a clean hard brush.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with a brush, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of not more than 1½ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of 2½ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork, until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when the faint brown line which makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper, equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the production of the standard tint constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be not less than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be considered to have satisfied the test.

B.—GELATINIZED AND SEMI-GELATINIZED NITRO-CELLULOSE PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into the test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for blasting gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—NITRO-CELLULOSE NOT INCLUDED IN A. OR B., SCHULTZ'S POWDER, E. C. POWDER, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for compressed nitro-cellulose, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, viz., 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0.3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

- (2) It should not contain more than a minute trace of lead.
- (3) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0.3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0.1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.
- (4) Its melting point should be between 248° and 253° Fahr.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as compressed nitro-cellulose.

IV.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

The material must not be too sensitive * and must show no tendency to increase in sensitiveness on keeping.

The material must contain nothing liable to reduce the chlorate.

Chlorides calculated as potassium chloride must not exceed 0.25 per cent.

The material must contain no free acid, or substance liable to produce free acid.

Explosives of this Class containing nitro-compounds will be subject to the heat test as if they belonged to Class III.

V.—Testing Ammunition (Divisions 2 and 3).

Any explosive made up into ammunition (other than Division 1), for which a test is provided in the schedule is to be tested as if not so made up.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

* They will be considered too sensitive if they can be exploded however partially by means of a glancing blow with a broomstick on soft wood (such as deal).

SCHEDULE II.
Licences (vide rule 49).

Form of License. (See Schedule III.)	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	
Importation.						
1	To import by land ...	Any authorised explosive in any quantity.	The district authority of the district or town to which the explosives are consigned.	Rs. 10.	Such period as the licensing authority deems necessary.	
		Gunpowder, ammunition (Division 1) and fireworks only—in any quantity.	The district authority having jurisdiction in the port of importation.	Rs. 10; but, where the explosives have been re-imported from any port for importation into which a license has been granted under these rules, one rupee only.		
1	To import by sea ...	Any explosive re-imported under clause (ii) of the proviso to rule 12.				
		Any other authorised explosive.	The Local Government or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.			
Transport.						
3	2	For the general transport of explosives required for blasting purposes by a holder of a license in form F, form J or form K, or by a person storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by a Port Trust or Municipality, from the place of storage or the magazine as the case may be to such place or places as the licensing authority may specify.	Any explosive in any quantity.	The district authority of the district or town from which the explosive is to be transported.	Free of charge	One year from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.
Manufacture, Possession and Sale.						
4	A	To manufacture, possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	(i) Two hundred pounds in all of gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or (ii) Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks, or (iii) Sixty pounds in all of gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compounds and manufactured fireworks together with any quantity of explosives contained in ammunition (Division 1), or (iv) Any such less quantity of any of the said explosives as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license.	The district authority.	Rs. Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum ... 20 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth ... 10 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity ... 5 Where the applicant holds and produces a license in Form XIII of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909—free of charge.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
5	B	To possess and sell at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.			Covering the maximum quantity of explosives allowed or any less quantity exceeding one-half such maximum ... 10 Covering half such maximum or any less quantity exceeding one-fourth ... 5 Covering one-fourth such maximum or any less quantity ... 2-8 Where the applicant holds and produces a license in Form XIII or Form XIV of Schedule VII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909—free of charge.	
6	C	To possess at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.			Annas 8.	

Number.	Form of License.	Purpose for which granted.	Kinds and maximum quantities of explosives for which granted.	Authority entitled to grant license.	Fee.	Period for which license is valid.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	D	To manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess (in a village or other rural area) at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.	Two hundred pounds of manufactured fireworks or any such less quantity as the licensing authority may think fit to specify in the license.	The district authority.	Half the fees chargeable on the same explosive in the same quantity in articles (4) and (5) respectively. If the license is for possession only the same fee as in article (5).	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
8	E	To possess (granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons only when the explosives are proved to the satisfaction of the licensing officer to be required <i>bona fide</i> for blasting purposes).	One hundred pounds of gunpowder, ten pounds of other explosives and one hundred detonators.	The district authority.	Free of charge.	
9	E		One hundred pounds of gunpowder.	The district authority or any Magistrate of the first class or any Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.		
10	Such forms as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.	[To manufacture [in cases not provided for in articles (4) and (7)].	Any explosive in any quantity.	The Governor General in Council.			Such fee as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.
11		[To possess ...	Fulminates ...]			
12		F	To possess [in cases not provided for in articles (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), or (9)] at such place as may be approved by the licensing authority.		Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity not exceeding sixty pounds.			The district authority.	Rs. 5.
13	J	To possess [in cases not provided for in articles (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9) or (12)] in a magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may authorise in this behalf.	Rs. 15.	
14	J	To possess in and sell [in cases not provided for in articles (5) or (7)] from a magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.		Rs. 20.	
15	K	To possess (temporarily) in a floating magazine.	Any explosive (not being a fulminate) in any quantity.	The Local Government.	Rs. 20 ...	Six months from the issue of the license or such less period as the licensing authority may prescribe.
16	L	To the holder of a license to possess any explosive to sell such explosive.	Any explosive in any quantity.	The district authority.	Rs. 5.	Up till the 31st day of December of the year for which the license is issued.
17	L	To sell from a magazine in connection with which a license has been granted under article (13) or (14).	Gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound or ammunition (Division I) or fireworks in any quantity.			

SCHEDULE III.

PRESCRIBED FORMS.

FORM 1.

(Articles 1 and 2 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS]

License to import Explosives.

Name, etc., and address of license-holder	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From _____ to the _____ of _____ 191 .

The _____ of _____

191 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____ of _____

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, [IV of 1884] and the rules thereunder.
2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosives or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

FORM 2.

(Article 3 of Schedule II.)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

General license to transport explosives required for blasting purposes.

(To be granted to holders of licenses in Forms F, J or K contained in Schedule III to the Indian Explosives Rules, 1912, or to those storing blasting explosives in a magazine licensed by a Port Trust or Municipality.)

A general license is hereby granted to _____

to transport explosives required for blasting purposes from _____

to the places* specified below, subject to the conditions hereinafter contained.

*Places of destination _____

The license shall continue in force till the _____

The _____ 191 .

(Signature.)

Seal.

Conditions of license.

[IV of 1884.]

1. The license is subject to the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and to the rules made thereunder.

2. It becomes void on the expiration of the term mentioned, or if a consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the explosive is taken from or to any place other than the places mentioned in the license.

3. It authorises the licensee to deliver consignments of explosives required for blasting purposes from and to the places specified in the license: provided—

[IV of 1884.]

- (i) that the consignee has taken out a license for the possession of such explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884;
- (ii) that the quantity of explosives despatched to any consignee is not in excess of the quantity which such consignee is entitled to possess;
- (iii) that each consignment of explosives is covered by a pass in the form appended hereto; and that (when the explosives are transported by rail) such pass shall be attached to the way-bill or invoice (as the case may be);
- (iv) that a copy of the pass issued with each consignment is forthwith sent to the authority granting the license and (in cases where the explosives are being transported to a place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of such authority) also to the Magistrate of the District to which the explosives are consigned or to the Commissioner of Police if the explosives are consigned to a Presidency-town or Rangoon;
- (v) that any loss, shortage or theft of explosives in transit is reported without delay to the licensing authority.

FORM OF PASS. (*See condition 3 (iii) of License.*)

Pass granted by the holder of General Transport License (Explosives) No. _____ for the transport of a consignment of explosives required for blasting purposes.

No. _____

This pass covers _____ packages containing (*Description of explosives and weight*).

while in transit from _____ to _____

Name of consignee _____

No. of consignee's license to possess explosives _____

Date of despatch of consignment _____

Approximate date on which consignment should reach its destination _____

(Signed) _____

Holder of General Transport License No. _____

FORM A.

(Article 4 of Schedule, I.)

[FEE RUPEES IN STAMPS]

License to manufacture, possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191 .

_____ Town or District, }
 _____ 191 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

of _____

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. The license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. (1) The explosive shall be manufactured in a tent or lightly constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by the distance—

(a) in the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, of one hundred yards, or

(b) in the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or of the 7th (firework) Class, of fifty yards.

(2) In the case of filling cartridges for small-arms the operation may, if preferred, be carried out in the upper room of a building to which the conditions in clause (1) as to distance need not apply:

Provided that no more than five pounds of explosive (except such as may be contained in safety cartridges) shall be in the room where the operation is being carried on.

(3) In all other cases the manufacture shall be carried on in a one-storeyed building.

5. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

6. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gun-metal or wooden tools are permissible.

7. All explosives, as manufactured, shall be removed without delay to a safe place of storage, and no explosive shall be allowed to accumulate in the place of manufacture.

8. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.
9. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near a room where explosives are being manufactured.
10. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected on the premises shown on the face of the license.
11. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years; nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.
12. The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the distances prescribed in condition No. 4* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives: and

- (a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and
- (b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

13. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

- (a) gunpowder;
- (b) small-arm nitro-compound; or
- (c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,

the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—

manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.
-------------------------------	--------------	--------

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufac- tured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

14. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

* These distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class.

15. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or when sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

16. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

17. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XI or Form XIII of the forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

18. *The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(b) the nature and amount of articles sold; and

(c) the date of sale:

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

19. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Explosives Act for the possession of explosives.

FORM B.

(Article 5 of schedule II.)

[FEE

RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess and sell gunpowder, or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

Town or District, }

Seal.

(Signature.)

191 .

of

*These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Conditions.

of 1884.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do:

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.

6. The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe; and

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock or earth or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives, and is placed inside a dwelling-house or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

7. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following:

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(a) gunpowder,

(b) small-arm nitro-compound, or

(c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,
the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks,
the maximum shall be—

manufactured fire-works	Two hundred.	Fifty.
-------------------------	--------------	--------

(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—

mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 7th (firework) Class, fifty yards:

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

• Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

8. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,—

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined and covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

9. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (firework) Class and of any other explosive exceeding one pound shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping;

and, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark:

Provided that two samples of each kind of firework may be exposed for sale without complying with the foregoing clauses of this condition, if such samples be placed in such a position that no light or fire is, or is likely to be, brought near them.

10. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

11. * The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XII or Form XIV of the forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878]

12. * The licensee shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form XVI or XIX of the forms prescribed by the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following particulars:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and

(c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

13. A similar endorsement shall be made upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, for the possession of explosives. [IV of 1884]

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63, by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878. [XI of 1878]

FORM C.

(Article 6 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.]

License to possess gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, or an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, or (elsewhere than in villages or other rural areas) an explosive of the 7th (Firework) Class.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

Town or District,

191 .

Seal

(Signature.)

of

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosives possessed by the licensee shall be kept in one or other or both of the following modes:—

Mode A, that is to say, in a building or excavation, which is detached from any dwelling-house, and is separated by the prescribed distances* from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without, and is exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives; and

(a) such a building must be substantially constructed of brick, stone or concrete, or must be a securely constructed fireproof safe;

(b) such an excavation must be formed in solid rock, or earth, or in mine refuse not liable to ignition, and must not open into, from or out of any mine, quarry, tunnel or underground place, which is in use for the carrying on of any work or for the employment of any person.

Mode B, that is to say, in a substantial receptacle (whether or not a fireproof safe) which is closed and secured so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and is exclusively appropriated to the keeping of explosives and is placed inside a dwelling-house, or inside a building which is not itself qualified for the keeping of explosives in Mode A:

Provided that a fireproof safe shall not be used for the keeping of any explosive other than gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound and cartridges of the 2nd Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class (not containing their own means of ignition) and made with gunpowder or small-arm nitro-compound, such as cartridges or charges for cannon or blasting purposes.

5. The maximum quantity of explosives allowed to be kept at the same time shall be the following, namely:—

(1) if the only explosive kept be one or more of the following, namely:—

(a) gunpowder,

* In the case of gunpowder or small-arm nitro compound, one hundred yards.

In the case of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 7th (Firework) Class, fifty yards:

Provided that these distances may be reduced to one-half when the building is surrounded by a traverse as high as the eaves of the building.

- (b) small-arm nitro-compound, or
(c) ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class,
the maximum shall be—

	In Mode A. lbs.	In Mode B. lbs.
gunpowder, and small-arm nitro-compound, in all	Two hundred.	Fifty.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.
(2) if the only explosive kept be manufactured fireworks, the maximum shall be—		
manufactured fireworks	Two hundred.	Fifty.
(3) in any other case the maximum shall be—		
mixed explosives, including gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and manufactured fireworks, etc., in all	Sixty.	Fifteen.
and, in addition, of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class	Any quantity.	Any quantity.

Provided that in each of the three cases above-mentioned the aggregate quantity kept on the premises in Mode A and Mode B together may not in any case exceed the maximum quantity which may be kept in Mode A.

6. With respect to a building or excavation used in Mode A, and a receptacle used in Mode B,

(a) the interior thereof, and the shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed, or so lined and covered, as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, or the detaching of any grit, iron or steel, or similar substance, in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive;

and such interior, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom;

(c) all articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature, and all lights, shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive, and from any room or part of a building, excavation or receptacle containing the same; and

(d) no person in any such room or part of a building, or any such excavation, or any such receptacle, shall have any iron or steel in his possession, or attached to or on his boots or shoes:

Provided that this condition, so far as it relates to the exposure of iron or steel or similar substances, shall not be obligatory in the case where no explosive is kept other than ammunition of the 1st Division of the 6th Class.

7. Any quantity exceeding five pounds of an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class or of the 2nd Division of the 7th (Firework) Class, and of any other explosive exceeding one pound, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

8. (1) Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other:

(2) Provided as follows:—

(a) Gunpowder, small-arm nitro-compound and safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (Ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;

(c) the various explosives of the 7th (Firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

9. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased and

(c) the date of purchase.

FORM D.

(Article 7 of Schedule II.)

[FEE— RUPEE IN STAMPS.]

License to manufacture, possess and sell, or to possess and sell, or to possess, fireworks in a village or other rural area.

(Granted by the District Magistrate.)

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of fireworks to be possessed at any one time.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity of fireworks to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191 .

_____ District, } (Signature.)
 _____ 191 . } Seal. _____ of _____

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.] 1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all fireworks manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police-officer not below the rank of Inspector, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do :

Provided that where the license extends only to the possession and sale of manufactured fireworks and the quantity permitted to be kept at one time does not exceed fifty pounds, the licensee shall not be required to keep or exhibit records or accounts of the same.

4. Fireworks shall be manufactured in such place only as may be approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

5. All sales of fireworks under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. Fireworks shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years nor shall any child under that age be employed in manufacture.

7. The manufactured fireworks possessed by the licensee must be kept in a building approved by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety :

Provided that any quantity not exceeding fifty pounds may be kept inside any other building, if placed in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to the keeping of fireworks.

8. The maximum quantity of fireworks allowed to be kept at the same time is two hundred pounds.

9. *The licensee shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by condition (4) endorsed on Form XI or XII of the Forms prescribed under the Indian Arms [XI of 1878.] Rules, 1909, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

* This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, in pursuance of rule 63 by an order written on the license, that this license shall have the effect of a license granted under the Indian Arms Act 1878.

FORM E.

(Articles 8 and 9 of Schedule II.)

[FREE OF CHARGE.]

License to possess gunpowder or other explosives required bond fide for blasting purposes.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate. If gunpowder only is to be possessed, the license may be granted by any Magistrate of the 1st class or by a Magistrate of the 2nd class specially authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf.]

Name, etc., of licensee, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place, with full details, where explosive is to be possessed.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding 100 lbs. gunpowder and 10 lbs. of other explosives and 100 detonators) to be kept at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st of December 191 .

_____ District, }
 _____ 191 . }

Seal.

(Signature.)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed unflammable building approved by such officer as the Local Government may prescribe, or in a fireproof safe separated from any dwelling-house, highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place by a distance of 50 yards and made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder may be kept inside a dwelling-house or in any building other than as last aforesaid in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any room or part of a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle containing the same, and no person entering such room or part of any building or such safe or receptacle shall have any iron or steel in his possession or attached to or on his boots or shoes.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive, nor the fireproof safe or receptacle referred to above, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a building, fireproof safe, or receptacle in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

5. Gunpowder or other explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

6. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and
- the date of purchase.

FORM F.

(Article 12 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives generally (other than fulminates).

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Maximum quantity of explosive (not exceeding sixty pounds) to be possessed at any one time.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5
				The 31st December 191 .

Town or District,

191 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

of

Conditions.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, [IV of 1884] and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building which is exclusively appropriated for the purpose, and is detached from any dwelling-house, and is situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare or public place, and is made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons from having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

4. The doors of the building shall open outwards and shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick. They shall be closed by means of a lock or bolt on the inner side of such make or design as shall be approved by the licensing authority, and so placed that it shall be inaccessible from the outside except by means of its own key. The lock or bolt shall be made of some metal other than iron or steel.

5. All windows in the building shall be closed by shutters which open outwards but which cannot be opened from outside. The shutters shall be faced on the outside with iron plating a quarter of an inch thick.

6. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosives and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

7. No building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosives, and no receptacle in which the explosives are kept, shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

8. All explosives exceeding one pound in quantity shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping.

9. Explosives of different descriptions which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

10. The licensee shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature, namely:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased; and

(c) the date of purchase.

11. All losses, shortage of stock or thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM G.

[See rule 38.]

Form of application for a license for possession of explosives (other than fulminates) in and sale from, a Magazine.

1. Applicant's Name
 " Calling
 " Address

NOTE.—In cases where the application is made on behalf of a company, the name, calling and address of the company, and the name of the manager or agents, should be given.

2. Situation of the proposed magazine—
 Presidency or Province
 District
 Village

3. Explosive proposed to be stored—
 Class
 Division (if any)
 Name and description

NOTE.—The Class and Division (if any) stated should be in accordance with the classification in Chapter II.

4. Draft license containing the terms which the applicant proposes to have inserted, and specifying such of the matters stated below as are applicable.

NOTE.—A draft license must be attached to this application and must be accompanied by a plan of the proposed magazine and of the site, with the boundaries thereof drawn to scale.

The plan should also show the distance from the proposed magazine of the room (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the filling of cartridges for small-arms with explosives, in pursuance of rule 33 and of the workshop (if any) to be used in connection therewith for the adaptation or preparation of explosives, in pursuance of rule 34 ; and, if both a room and workshop are to be used, the distance of the room from the workshop.

The matters referred to above, and required (so far as applicable) to be specified, are as follows :—

- (a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear, and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distance to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof and other buildings and works (for buildings and works here referred to, see 1st column of table of distances appended to these rules);
- (b) the situation, character and construction of all the mounds, buildings and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;
- (c) the nature of the work, if any, to be carried on in connection with the magazine and the place at which such work is to be carried on, and the places in the magazine at which explosives, and any articles liable to spontaneous ignition, or inflammable or otherwise dangerous, are to be kept;
- (d) the situation of each building forming part of the magazine in which the explosive is to be kept, and the maximum amount of explosive to be kept in each such building; and
- (e) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

The replies to be written in this column.

Remarks

(Signature of applicant) _____

(Postal address of applicant) _____

(Date of application) _____

FORM H.

[See rule 44.]

*Distances to be kept clear round a Magazine.**Distances from the Magazine proposed to be established at*

Presidency or Province _____

District _____

Village _____

To be kept clear* from the undermentioned buildings and works.

Buildings and Works.	Distances to be kept clear, not less than	Reply.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33.	yards.		
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34.†	"		
Private railway	"		
Highway or public footpath	"		
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	"		
Canal or navigable water	"		
Dock	"		
River wall or sea wall	"		
Pier or jetty	"		
Reservoir or banded tank	"		
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises.	"		
Any other room or workshop or any shop	"		
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	"		
Furnace, kiln or chimney	"		
Public railway	"		
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier.	"		
Dwelling-house, without such consent	"		
Factory not belonging to Government	"		
Church, chapel or hospital	"		
Public institution or building	"		
Government building	"		
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India or any Department under that Government with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India or such Department.	"		
Ditto, without such consent	"		
Viceregal Residence	miles.		

NOTE.—The applicant for the license should state in the third column whether he is able to observe the distances assigned in the second column, or not. In any case where he is unable to observe the full distance assigned, he should state what distance he can observe, and in the column of "Remarks" should set forth the grounds, if any, upon which he relies as justifying such reduction of distance, e.g., whether the magazine will be protected by mounds, or by natural features of the ground, or otherwise.

(Signature of applicant) _____

(Postal Address of Applicant) _____

(Date) _____

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine, but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines—

(1) belong to the same occupier, or

(2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM I.

[See rule 45.]

Distances to be kept clear round a magazine.

*Distances to be maintained between the magazine and other buildings and works : —

From every	Not less than yards.
Room used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 33	
Workshop used in connection with the magazine, in pursuance of rule 34†.	
Private railway	
Highway or public footpath	
Open air public meeting place (such as a market)	
Canal or navigable water	
Dock	
River wall or sea wall	
Pier or jetty	
Reservoir or bunded tank	
Room or workshop in connection with another magazine, store or licensed premises	
Any other room or workshop, or any shop	
Any other explosive magazine or store for explosives	
Furnace, kiln or chimney	
Public railway	
Dwelling-house, with the consent, in writing, of the occupier	
Dwelling-house, without such consent	
Factory not belonging to Government	
Church, chapel or hospital	
Public institution or building	
Government building	
Factory or magazine occupied by the Government of India, or any Department under that Government, with the consent, in writing, of the Government of India, or such Department	
Ditto, without such consent	
Viceregal Residence	

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by the natural features of the ground or by good and sufficient artificial mounds of earth as not to be visible from any part of such magazine, the distance assigned above as that to be observed between such building or work and the magazine may be reduced by one-half.

In the case of any building or work above-mentioned which is so screened from the magazine by an intervening hill, that a line drawn from any part of such building or work to any part of such magazine would pass through such hill, the distance assigned by this schedule as that to be observed between such building and work and the magazine may be reduced by three-fourths; but if a Government Inspector notifies in writing that in his judgment the intervening hill, in respect of which such reduction is claimed, is not of a character to justify such reduction, this clause, authorising such reduction, shall be deemed not to apply in respect of the said building or work.

* The distances will be required to be kept clear not merely on the first establishment of the magazine but during the continuance of the license.

† This rule also applies to two or more magazines kept on the same premises, when such magazines —

- (1) belong to the same occupier, or
- (2) are so kept by mutual consent of the respective occupiers.

FORM J.

(Articles 13 and 14 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—^{FIFTEEN}~~TWENTY~~ RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives other than fulminates in, and to sell explosives from, a magazine.

(Granted by the Local Government or officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.)

Name of licensee, and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6
					The 31st December 191 .

_____ 191 . }

Seal.

(Signature.)

Secretary or

Conditions.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, [IV] and the rules thereunder.

- All explosives must be kept in the magazine indicated in this license.
 - The magazine is not to be used until this license is endorsed by the district authority in accordance with rule 48.
 - The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales or issues in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
 - There shall not be at the same time in the magazine any quantity of explosives exceeding the quantity specified in the license.
 - The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with the keeping of, such explosives.
 - The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosives; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and, in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom:
- Provided that so much of this condition as relates to precautions against the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.
- The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once during the currency of the license, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the magazine.
 - Before repairs are done to any room or magazine or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room, magazine or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part of the magazine until any explosive is again taken into it:

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

10. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in, or in making any repairs to, any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material :

Provided that this condition shall not be obligatory in a magazine in which no explosive other than an explosive of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel ; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion :

Provided that so much of this condition as applies to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in a building in which no explosive other than an explosive of the first Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person, and no explosive shall be sold to any such person.

14. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other :

(2) Provided as follows :—

(a) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(d) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space ;

(e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives shall not be kept in the same magazine.

15. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the magazine, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the magazine, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the magazine or to the explosives therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

16. (1) Blasting gelatine or any of its kindred gelatinous nitro-compounds shall not be kept in the magazine after the expiration of three years from the date of its, or their, importation into British India, except with the special sanction of an Inspector of Explosives.

(2) When such sanction has been given, a written certificate, showing the period covered by the sanction, must be obtained from an Inspector of Explosives at each inspection, and must be kept by the licensee at the magazine.

17. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the magazine, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, may consider to be sufficient.

18. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of explosives shall be reported without delay to the nearest police-station.

FORM K.

(Article 15 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to possess explosives (other than fulminates) in a floating magazine.

(Granted by the Local Government.)

Name of licensee, and residence.	Description of limits within which the magazine shall be moored or anchored.	Situation, character and construction of the magazine.	Description of explosives to be possessed.	Amount of explosives to be possessed at the same time in the magazine.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	4	5	6

(Signature.)

Seal.

Secretary.

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.

2. The whole vessel, barge or craft in or on board which the explosives are stored shall be deemed to constitute the magazine.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of such explosives as may be specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine, and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel in such manner, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner, as to come into contact with the explosives in such magazine; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested previous to the storage of explosives.

6. No charcoal, whether ground or otherwise, oiled cotton, oiled rags or oiled waste and no article whatever which is liable to spontaneous ignition, shall be taken into the magazine.

7. Before repairs are done to or in any part of the magazine, it shall, so far as practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosives, and by a thorough washing out. After being so cleaned, it shall not be deemed to be a magazine until explosives are again taken into it.

8. There shall be constantly kept in the magazine, affixed in such manner as to be easily read, a copy of the license, and of any special rules that may be issued from time to time for the keeping of explosives in a floating magazine.

9. All tools and implements used in any repairs to or in any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood or copper or brass or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

10. No fires, lights or lucifer matches, and no substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire, shall be permitted to be at any time in the magazine.

11. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article which is likely to cause explosion or fire; and for preventing the introduction of

any grit, iron or steel into any part of the magazine where it would be likely to come into contact with explosives; and in any part of the magazine in which any explosive is kept which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from such part; but this condition shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion; and so much of this condition as relates to the exclusion of grit, iron or steel shall not be obligatory in the case of a magazine in which no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class is kept.

12. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

13. (1) The licensee shall not employ any vessel, barge or craft to carry an explosive to or from the magazine unless the cabin, hold or other part of the vessel, barge or craft in which the explosive is or is to be carried—

- (a) is constructed without any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof,
- (b) contains only explosives, and
- (c) is closed or otherwise properly covered over :

Provided that clause (a) shall not apply in the case of any vessel, barge or craft which carries no explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, or which is specially exempted by an order of the Chief Inspector of Explosives or by an order of the Local Government endorsed on this license.

(2) The licensee shall see that the explosives to be placed on any vessel, barge or craft so employed are loaded, carried and unloaded with all due diligence and with such precautions and in such manner as will sufficiently guard against any accidental ignition.

14. The licensee shall see—

- (a) that no fire, unprotected light or smoking is allowed while any explosive [other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class] is being received or delivered, or while the hatches or door of the magazine, or the hatches or coverings of any vessel, barge or craft alongside containing any such explosive, are open; and •
- (b) that no receipt or delivery of explosive is carried on, and that the hatches or door of the magazine are or is kept closed, when any vessel, barge or craft having on board a fire (other than engine-fires properly banked up) or an unprotected light is alongside a magazine containing an explosive other than explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class or in its immediate vicinity.

15. A person under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine, except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

16. In the case of the magazine being approachable at low water by carriages, the words "vessel, barge, or craft," in Nos. 13 and 14 of these conditions, shall be taken to include a carriage.

17. (1) Two or more descriptions of explosives, which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine, may be possessed in the same magazine, if they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in one compartment from extending to another compartment.

(2) Provided as follows:—

- (a) the various explosives of Classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound) and 4 (chlorate mixture), safety fuzes belonging to the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class, as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (b) the various explosives of the 1st Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (c) such of the various explosives of the 2nd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class as contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (d) the various explosives of the 3rd Division of the 6th (ammunition) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space;
- (e) the various explosives of the 7th (firework) Class may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(3) Save as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosive shall not be kept in the same magazine.

FORM L.

(Articles 16 and 17 of Schedule II.)

[FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.]

License to sell explosives.

[Granted in a Presidency-town or its suburbs or in Rangoon by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.]

Name, etc., of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.
1	2	3	
			The 31st December 191

_____ Town or District,
 _____ 191 .

}



(Signature)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

[IV of 1884.]

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and the rules thereunder.
2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
3. Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of fourteen years.
4. All explosives exceeding one pound in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping; and the outermost receptacle containing such explosives shall have affixed the name of the explosives, with the word "explosive" added thereto in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

SCHEDULE IV.
REGULATIONS FOR PACKAGE OF EXPLOSIVES.
(See rule 74.)

Class.	Method of packing.	Amount in any one outer package.	Amount in any one inner package.
Class 1	When the quantity in any one consignment does not exceed 5 lbs. in amount, a single outer package; otherwise A double package, the inner and outer packages being as above defined.	100 lbs. Provided that where gunpowder and propellant are packed together the amount shall not exceed— 50 lbs.	100 lbs. 25 lbs.
Class 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	As for Class 1, provided that either the outer or inner package shall be thoroughly waterproof, and both shall be without metal in the construction thereof.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 3, Division 1, propellants.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 3, Division 2, other than Picric Acid and Wet Guncotton.	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Picric Acid	As for Class 1	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Guncotton so wetted with water as to be absolutely unflammable.	As for Class 1, provided that the inner or outer package, or both of them, shall be of such a nature, and so closed, as to prevent any material loss of moisture during conveyance.	Unlimited.	Unlimited.
Class 4, Division 1	As for Class 3, Division 1, other than propellants.	50 lbs.	5 lbs.
Class 4, Division 2	As for Class 1	50 lbs.	50 lbs.
Class 5	Packed in water. A treble package, the innermost package being a bag permeable to water, enclosed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet; and the outer package containing sufficient water constantly to surround the case. Both the case and the outer package shall be of such construction as will not allow water to escape. If the explosive is of such character that it cannot be packed in a thoroughly wet condition, it shall be packed in accordance with conditions prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.	200 lbs.	25 lbs.
Class 6, Division 1, other than Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	A single outer package: Provided that clause (2) of rule 73 shall not apply to explosives of this Division: Provided also that bullet cartridges of a calibre exceeding 0.5 inch and belonging to this Division shall be packed in such a manner that the point of any bullet cannot come in contact with the cap of another cartridge.	Unlimited.	.....
Pin-fire cartridges for pistols.	(a) Not exceeding 50 in number in any one consignment:—So packed in a single package that the bases lie alternately in opposite directions. The bases and pins shall be so fitted into perforations in millboard or other suitable material as to prevent the firing of any one of the said cartridges by an explosion in any other of the said cartridges. (b) Exceeding 50 in number:—In an inner and outer package, the cartridges being packed in inner packages with millboard as above required.	50 in number.	.....
		2,500 in number.	50 in number.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 13th April, 1912.

No. 2877-79.—Mr. K. Homan, Postmaster General, 2nd grade, on foreign service, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day combined with furlough out of India for three months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 18th May 1912, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

A. H. LEY,

For Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th April, 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 316.—The services of Major F. G. A. Wimberley, Indian Army have been placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 317.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel M. Stevens, Indian Army, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 318.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. H. Newnham, Indian Army, has been granted combined leave out of India for ten months and six days, pending retirement, the first twenty-six days being privilege leave and the remainder leave on private affairs; with effect from the 17th March 1912.

No. 319.—Major G. L. Cattell, Indian Army, is granted combined leave for eight months, the first three months being privilege leave and the remainder leave on private affairs under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army; with effect from the 19th March 1912.

2. Pension service—twenty-first year, commenced 27th January 1911.

No. 320.—Major G. C. Burn, Indian Army, has been granted combined leave out of India for eight months and sixteen days, the first three months being privilege leave and the remainder leave on private affairs; with effect from the 28th March 1912.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 321.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 12th March 1912, pages 1829 and 1831.

War Office,
12th March 1912.

REGULAR FORCES.

MEMORANDA.

Sahibzada Tale Muhammad Khan is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated
13th March 1913.

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd March 1912, pages 2095 and 2096.

* * * * *

India Office,
March 22, 1912.

The KING has approved of the promotion of the following officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service:—

INDIAN ARMY.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th January 1912.

Herbert William Johnston, 67th Punjabis.
Francis Granville, C.I.E., Supernumerary List.
Charles Riversdale Elliot, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse).
William Bernard James, M.V.O., 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Edward Watkin Wall, 17th Cavalry.
Leslie Warner Yule Campbell, 89th Punjabis.
Francis Henry Domenichetti, 88th Carnatic Infantry.
Francis Jollie, 28th Light Cavalry.
Benjamin John Henry Humfrey, Army Remount Department.
Guy Melfort Baldwin, D.S.O., Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's).
Octavius William Carey, 28th Punjabis.
Hugh Maclean Halliday, Supernumerary List.
Arthur Seymour Arnold, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
George Templer Widdicombe, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
William Melvill Southey, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Stephen Repton Stevens, 93rd Burma Infantry.
Frederic William Wodehouse, Supernumerary List.

Dated 1st February 1912.

Henry Augustus Frederick Magrath, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Maurice Randall Hurly, 92nd Punjabis.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 31st January 1912.

Holford Le Mesurier Fellowes, 47th Sikhs.
Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
Alfred Harcourt Babington, Supply and Transport Corps.
Henry Stuart Strong, Supernumerary List.
Frederick Stewart Keen, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 17th October 1911.

Wilfred Arthur Selwyn de Gale, 5th Cavalry.
Eric Sornain Hancock, 90th Punjabis.

Dated 24th December 1911.

Godfrey Noel Grey Monck-Mason, 84th Punjabis.

Dated 28th January 1912.

Allan Harrington Burnett, 72nd Punjabis.
Alfred Henry Parsons, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Wandril Maurice Churchill, 12th Cavalry.
Harold Richard Patrick Dickson, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

NOTE.—The promotion of Captain James Douglas Strong, 90th Punjabis, to that rank notified in the London Gazette of the 20th February, dates from 17th October 1911, and not from 16th October 1911, as therein stated.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th January 1912.

Bruce Gordon Seton, V.H.S.
Robert Henry Elliot, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Robert King Mitter, M.B.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 27th January 1912.

George Browse, M.B.
Herbert Armstrong Williams, D.S.O., M.B.
William Christopher Long.

Dated 28th January 1912.

James Drummond Graham, M.B.
Cuthbert Allan Sprawson, M.D.
Maxwell MacKelvie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.
William Henry Cazaly, M.B.
Walter Valentine Coppinger, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
William Mitchell Houston, M.B.
William David Acheson Keys, M.D.
Alexander Chalmers, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Samuel Robert Godkin, F.R.C.S.I.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 30th January 1912.

Andrew Monro Jukes, M.D.
Gwilym Gregory James, M.B.
William David Keyworth, M.B.
John Howard Horne, M.B.
Alfred John Lee, M.B.

NOTE.—The name of Major Manmatha Nath Chaudhuri, M.B., is as now stated; and not as in the London Gazette of the 15th September 1911, in which his promotion from the rank of Captain was notified.

NOTE.—The promotion of Captain Alexander Patrick Gordon Lorimer to that rank notified in the London Gazette of the 31st March 1911, is ante-dated from 7th November 1910, to 1st September 1909.

The KING has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officers to the Indian Army:—

Captains to be Captains.

Walter Stephen Wilfrid Browne, by exchange from The King's (Liverpool Regiment). Dated 29th February 1912, but to rank from 9th December 1908. Captain Browne's rank as Lieutenant is post-dated to 9th March 1902.

On Transfer to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Edward Albert Porch, from the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 22nd January 1912, but to rank from 20th May 1908. Captain Porch's rank as Lieutenant is post-dated to 20th August 1901.

Edward Michael Angelo John Hogan, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 22nd January 1912, but to rank from 27th July 1910. Captain Hogan's rank as Lieutenant is ante-dated to 27th October 1903.

George Hamilton Wilkinson, from The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Dated 26th January 1912, but to rank from 4th April 1909. Captain Wilkinson's rank as Lieutenant is post-dated to 4th July 1902.

The KING has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army :—

Colonel Thomas Hugh Smith. Dated 23rd February 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Penry Montague Prichard. Dated 16th March 1912.

Major Walter Fawcett Newnham. Dated 19th March 1912.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 322.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant to be Captain.

8th April 1912.

Augustus de Thierry Mouillot, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 323.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Captains to be Majors.

28th December 1911.

James Drummond Graham, M.B.

Cuthbert Allan Sprawson, M.D.

Maxwell Mackelvie, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

William Henry Cazaly, M.B.

Walter Valentine Coppinger, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Leonard Joseph Montagu Deas, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

William Mitchell Houston, M.B.

William David Acheson Keys, M.D.

Alexander Chalmers, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Samuel Robert Godkin, F.R.C.S.I.

(Army Department Notification No. 107, dated the 9th February 1912, so far as it relates to promotions of certain Captains of the Indian Medical Service to the rank of Major, is hereby cancelled.)

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

No. 324.—The undermentioned 4th Class Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class, to be 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st March 1912 :—

Robert Smith.

John St. Alban Kiddle.

John Michael Mary Brown.

Arthur Louis Gomes.

John Walker Gibbs.

Percy Newnham McGrath.

William Stanislaus Martin.

Charles Henry Lawrence Davies.

Hugh Maurice Lafrenais.

Francis Victor de Vilhena Rebeiro.

Reginald Hugh Sausman Rodrigues.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 325.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Daniel O'Connell Murphy (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain (*seconded*),

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Valentine Vincent Chiodetti to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain,

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Reginald Alexander Boermel (*seconded*) to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant (*seconded*), and

1st Class Assistant Surgeon Henry Lovell William Clark to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant,

vice Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain William Alfred Boucher, superannuated ; with effect from the 12th March 1912.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 326.—Conductor Francis Maher, supernumerary on reversion to arsenal duty, is absorbed, *vice* Conductor Charles O'Donnell, promoted ; with effect from the 4th March 1912.

Southern Army.

No. 327.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Isaac William Seymore to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval ;

Conductor Samuel Knight, Military Accountant, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, and

Conductor Rees Ross to be Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval,

vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Patrick Relly, retired ; with effect from the 4th March 1912.

No. 328.—Conductor Arthur Thurston, supernumerary on reversion to arsenal duty, is absorbed, *vice* Conductor Rees Ross, promoted ; with effect from the 6th March 1912.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT, PUNJAB-BENGAL.

No. 329.—Staff-Sergeant Frank Percival Knight, Barrack Department, Military Works Services, to be Sub-Conductor, on augmentation of establishment ; with effect from the 19th March 1912.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 330.—The following promotions are made :—

2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Risaldar Ganga Dat to be Risaldar-Major and Ressaidar Bhaju Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Wazir Chand, deceased ; with effect from the 6th February 1912.

3rd Skinner's Horse.

Ressaidar Sheo Chand to be Risaldar and Jemadar Malam Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ratan Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th March 1912.

4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Jemadar Raghubir Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Pahar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 15th February 1912.

12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilsie Regiment).

Havildar Binda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Tara Singh, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 24th December 1911.

57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Jemadar Bhagat Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kapur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakhu, transferred to the pension establishment ; with effect from the 16th March 1912.

93rd Burma Infantry.

Subadar Muhammad Bakhsh to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Punjab Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Isar Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1912.

110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Jemadar Rama Powar to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Vishnu Ghone to be Jemadar, *vice* Babaji Rao Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1912.

112th Infantry.

Jemadar Mubarakh Shah to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Fateh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Saiyid Abdul Aziz, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st April 1912.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Havildar Lalbir Thapa, on transfer from the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force), to be Jemadar, *vice* Karsing Gurung, summarily discharged to pension; with effect from the 4th February 1912.

2nd Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Havildar Bhadru Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Dulsur Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1912.

5th Cavalry.

No. 331.—In Army Department Notification No. 221, dated the 8th March 1912, for "Shin Baksh Singh", read "Shiu Baksh Singh".

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 332.—The undermentioned warrant officer has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date specified:—

Conductor Stephen Daly, Supply and Transport Corps, (late) Madras List,—1st March 1912.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 333.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay Sherwood Newmarch, Supernumerary List,—23rd March 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., Supernumerary List,—10th April 1912.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 334.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Greany, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, has been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 27th April 1912.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bombay Establishment.

No. 335.—The undermentioned departmental commissioned officer, with honorary rank, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the 19th April 1912:—

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain Cajetan Marie DeSouza.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Punjab Light Horse.

No. 336.—Major Henry Thomas Pease, C.I.E., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grey, C.I.E., V.D., resigned. Dated 1st April 1912.

Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

No. 337.—Lieutenant Richard Beaumont Walker, V.D., to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st January 1912.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.

No. 338.—Second Lieutenant James Melville to be Lieutenant, *vice* A. Simson, promoted. Dated 15th June 1911.

Second Lieutenant Ernest George Abbott, to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. D. B. Watt, promoted. Dated 31st October 1911.

Second Lieutenant William McColin Kirkpatrick to be Lieutenant, *vice* W. W. Tyndall, promoted. Dated 24th November 1911.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

No. 339.—Lieutenant Charles Harrison Candy resigns his commission. Dated 1st March 1912.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 340.—Francis Archibald Wilson to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 16th February 1912.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Knowles to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 22nd February 1912.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.

No. 341.—Second Lieutenant Arthur Henderson MacKenzie to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 2nd January 1912.

Second Lieutenant Alexander Smart to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 3rd January 1912.

Second Lieutenant James Kelly Shaw to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 4th January 1912.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 342.—The correct name of Second Lieutenant Alexander Anson Gardiner is as now stated and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 499, dated the 9th June 1911.

Bengal and North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 343.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Anster Neville, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st April 1912.

Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles.

No. 344.—Lieutenant Henry Robert Smith, V.D., resigns his commission and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 1st March 1912.

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th April 1912.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act, 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant

Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Army Department between the 27th March and 9th April 1912:—

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
109th Pioneers ...	Captain Charles Septimus Pike.	1st March 1912.	Berne (Switzerland).	...	.....
Royal Army Medical Corps.	Major Lionel Edmund Longworth Parker.	25th March 1912.	Poona ...	...	Was Sanitary Officer, 6th (Poona) Division.
27th Light Cavalry ...	Captain Robin Burn Strickland Dunlop.	3rd April 1912	Neemuch ...	...	.....
Ordnance Department, Southern Army.	Sub-Conductor James William Goff.	5th April 1912	Calcutta ...	...	.....

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th April 1912.

LEAVE.

No. 19.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant R. W. V. Beatty, Royal Indian Marine,—six months (medical certificate).

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD).

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April, 1912.

No. 1.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Bodeli station on His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway to Chota Udaipur, a distance of about 24 miles.

This survey will be known as the Bodeli Chota Udaipur Railway.

No. 2.—Mr. A. P. LeM. Sinkinson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North-Western State Railway, in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 21st February 1912.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1912.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th April, 1912.

No. 20.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr. Selwyn Howe Fremantle, I.C.S., of his office of Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT,

NOTIFICATIONS.

DELHI.

Simla, the 18th April, 1912.

No. 441.—Mr. H. E. Parker, Assistant Sanitary Engineer, United Provinces, is placed on special duty under the Home Department in connection with the site of the new Capital at Delhi with effect from the 5th April 1912.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th April, 1912.

No. 772.—Mr. C. E. F. Bunbury, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 20th February 1912.

JUDICIAL.

The 18th April, 1912.

No. 738.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. H. T. Cullis, I.C.S., to be Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 19th April 1912, *vice* Mr. R. L. Ross, I.C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bihar and Orissa.

The 19th April, 1912.

No. 740.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896 (Regulation 1 of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S.I., I.C.S., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on combined leave of Mr. G. W. Shaw, C.S.I., I.C.S., or until further orders.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 19th April, 1912.

No. 136.—The Revd. G. J. Chree, Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month and 29 days combined with furlough for one year, 10 months and one day, with effect from the 22nd April 1912 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 137.—The Revd. D. H. Gillan, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Revd. G. J. Chree.

SANITARY.

The 18th April, 1912.

No. 597.—The services of Major E. L. Perry, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 598.—The services of Captain H. G. S. Webb, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Sanitary Department.

The 19th April, 1912.

No. 613.—Captain R. A. Needham, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to be Health Officer, Simla, substantively *pro-tempore* with effect from the 26th July 1911.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 19th April, 1912.

No. 182—171-6.—Mr. I. H. Burkill, M.A., Assistant Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, is appointed Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey with effect from the 1st February 1912, and the appointment of Assistant Reporter on Economic Products is abolished from that date.

FORESTS.

The 18th April, 1912.

No. 104—126-4-F.—Mr. H. H. Forteach, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in Bihar and Orissa, with effect from the 3rd April 1912, in the post of the Conservator of Forests transferred from the old province of Eastern Bengal and Assam to the new province.

The 19th April, 1912.

No. 200.—89-5-F.—Mr. M. C. C. Bonig, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Andamans, is granted examination leave for 3 months under Article 70 of the Forest Department Code, 6th edition, and privilege leave for 3 months in continuation thereof, with effect from the afternoon of 6th April 1912.

The services of Mr. A. R. Brown, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests on the Burma cadre, are placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Port Blair for employment in the Andamans Forest Department *vice* Mr. Bonig.

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1912.

No. 20.—Mr. R. J. Angus, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, who was placed on special duty with the Government of India from the 1st February 1912, is appointed Assistant Engineer, Simla Imperial Sub-division, with effect from the 1st April 1912.

The 17th April, 1912.

No. 21.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 17, dated the 27th March 1912, for Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, read Superintending Engineer, 1st class.

W. B. GORDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1912.

No. 1022-*Est.-A.*—Captain C. I. Brierley, Indian Medical Service, an Officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted on return from leave as Civil Surgeon, Khyber, with effect from the 18th March, 1912.

No. 831-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 220-*G.*, dated the 26th January, 1912, Mr. E. Somerville Murray, Consul for Belgium at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 15th March, 1912.

The 16th April, 1912.

No. 1027-*Est.-B.*—Captain C. A. G. P. Meadows, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, is appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

No. 1043-*Est.-B.*—Major W. J. Lambert, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), is appointed Inspecting Officer, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

No. 847-*G.*—With reference to Notification No. 226-*G.*, dated the 26th January, 1912, Mr. E. Somerville Murray, Consul for Denmark at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 15th March, 1912.

The 17th April, 1912.

No. 1048-*Est.-B.*—The services of Captain C. H. Campbell, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's), are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General in the North West Frontier Province for employment with the Frontier Militia, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1052-*Est.-A.*—Captain T. H. Keyes, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, and Commandant of the Mekran Levy Corps, with effect from the 29th February, 1912.

No. 1053-*Est.-A.*—Captain J. L. R. Weir, of the Political Department, on return from privilege leave, is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the 21st March, 1912.

No. 1054-*Est.-A.*—Mr. D. de S. Bray, of the Political Department, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, with effect from the 2nd April, 1912.

No. 1057-*Est.-A.*—Mr. C. L. S. Russell, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days combined with furlough for one year, four months and sixteen days, with effect from the 6th April, 1912, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1053-*Est.-A.*—Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Resident at Indore, with effect from the 6th April, 1912.

The 18th April, 1912.

No. 1070-*Est.-A.*—Captain J. R. J. Tyrrell, Indian Medical Service, an Officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months, and study leave for six months, with effect from the 5th April, 1912, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Regulations prescribed in the Notification by the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 31, dated the 13th January, 1911.

No. 1071-*Est.-A.*—Captain L. J. M. Deas, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, with effect from the 5th April, 1912.

No. 1074-*Est.-A.*—Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad, with effect from the 11th February, 1912.

No. 1077-*Est.-A.*—Mr. E. V. Gabriel, C.V.O., C.S.I., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for three months, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd March, 1912.

No. 1079-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Showers, C.S.I., C.I.E., of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for sixteen days, with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

No. 1080-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Bayley, of the Political Department, is posted as Resident at Jaipur, with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

No. 868-G.—The following amendments in the rules for the examination of officers in the Pushtu language in the North-West Frontier Province and Chilas, published with the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1476-G., dated the 25th June, 1909, are published for general information :

- (1) For the words "Divisional and Sub-Divisional Canal Officers" in rule 1, 1 (d), substitute the words "Executive and Assistant Engineers, and Temporary Engineers of the Canal Department".
- (2) In rule 7 insert the words "and Canal Upper Subordinates in Sub-Divisional charge" after the words "Native Extra Assistant Commissioners".

No. 1085-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Berkeley, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for nine months, with effect from the 1st April, 1912, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 1086-Est.-A.—Major H. B. Peacock, of the Political Department, is posted as Political Agent, Haraoti Agency, with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

No. 865-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1865 (28 and 29 Vict., c. 15), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 178-J., dated the 23rd September, 1874, as subsequently amended, namely:

In the list of Native States under the heading "IV—By the High Court of the North Western Provinces in—" before the entry "Garhwal", the entry "Benares" shall be inserted.

No. 866-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Commissioner of Benares, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares.

No. 867-I.-B.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has in certain cases criminal jurisdiction within the State of Benares:

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases:

- (1) The District Magistrate of Benares for the time being shall exercise, when employed in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of the said State, the powers of a District Magistrate, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
- (2) He shall also exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge, as defined in the said Code, in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of the said State.
- (3) The Commissioner of Benares for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by the District Magistrate of Benares. Provided that the District Magistrate shall not commit an accused person for trial to the Commissioner acting as a Sessions Judge.
- (4) The Commissioner of Benares for the time being shall also exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction or the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the District Magistrate of Benares.
- (5) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, the District Magistrate of Benares may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by a Magistrate.
- (6) A trial before the District Magistrate of Benares as Sessions Judge in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by these orders may be without jury or the aid of assessors.

- (7) The aforesaid British Officers in the exercise of any jurisdiction delegated to them within the State of Benares are to be guided by the law of British India relating to offences and criminal procedure in so far as it is applicable.
- (8) These orders apply to all proceedings except proceedings against European British subjects, or persons charged jointly with European British subjects.

The 19th April, 1912.

No. 1101-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Woolbert, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day, combined with furlough for one year and one month, under Articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th March 1912.

No. 1104-Est.-A.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Ajmer, and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, with effect from the 29th March 1912.

No. 1110-Est.-A.—Mr. E. B. Howell, of the Political Department, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, in addition to his own duties as Officer on special duty at Peshawar, with effect from the 4th April 1912.

No. 1111-Est.-A.—Major D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E., of the Political Department, is posted as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 4th April 1912.

No. 1112-Est.-A.—Captain N. E. Reilly, of the Political Department, is posted as City Magistrate, Peshawar, with effect from the 5th April 1912.

No. 1113-Est.-A.—Captain C. E. Bruce, of the Political Department, is posted as District Judge, Peshawar, with effect from the 5th April 1912.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th April, 1912.

No. 2401-F. E.—Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras, with effect from the 20th March 1912.

No. 2405-F. E.—Mr. W. F. Milne has been posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the 1st March 1912.

Mr. E. L. Gavaghan has been posted to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, with effect from the 14th March 1912.

No. 2406-F. E.—Mr. J. O'Brien, Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th March 1912.

Mr. A. W. Smart, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal and North Western Railway, has been appointed to hold charge of the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 30th March 1912.

No. 2497-F. E.—Mr. W. T. M. Wright, I.C.S., has been posted as Deputy Accountant General, United Provinces, with effect from the 27th March 1912.

The 16th April, 1912.

No. 2516-F. E.—Mr. S. M. L. Bean, Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 30th March 1912.

Mr. Sheik Taj Muhammad has been posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces, with effect from the same date.

No. 2517-F. E.—Mr. S. E. Joachim, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Bengal, has been appointed Chief Superintendent, class II, temporary, with effect from the 15th March 1912.

No. 2519-F. E.—Mr. T. H. Puce, Chief Accountant, office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been granted privilege leave for 3 months and, in continuation, furlough for 4 months, with effect from the 20th March 1912.

Mr. Gobind Ram, an Accountant, 1st grade, in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as Chief Accountant, class II, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

No. 2568-F. E.—Mr. J. A. Robertson has been granted privilege leave for 16 days and, in continuation, furlough for 1 year, 2 months and 4 days, with effect from the 9th April 1912.

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor has been appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Railways, with effect from the same date and until further orders.

The 17th April, 1912.

No. 2582-F. E.—Mr. W. D. Woollam has been posted as Assistant Comptroller General, with effect from the 2nd April 1912.

No. 2587-F. E.—Mr. F. J. Wood has been posted as Assistant Comptroller General, with effect from the 30th March 1912.

The 18th April, 1912.

No. 2623-F. E.—Rai N. G. Basu Bahadur, C.I.E., is appointed to officiate in class III of Accountants General, with effect from the 27th March 1912, and is placed on special duty in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, with effect from the same date.

R. W. GILLAN,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1912.

No. 349-Accts.—Mr. J. G. H. T. Walker, B.A., Military Accountant, 2nd class, Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for four months and sixteen days, under Articles 233 (i) and 311 (b), Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th March 1912.

No. 350-Accts.—The following reversion of an officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 29th March 1912, consequent on the expiry of the privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. C. Perkins, D.S.O.

Mr. J. W. Glancey, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to Superintendent (temporary).

No. 351-Accts.—The following officiating appointment and reversion of Deputy Examiners, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, are made, with effect from the date specified :—

From the 30th March 1912, vice Mr. W. G. Wells, granted combined leave.

Mr. E. Sterling to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

Rai Sahib Debendra Nath Bhattacharya, officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to revert to Superintendent (temporary).

No. 352-Accts.—Mr. H. R. Grinnol, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is temporarily promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade (Supernumerary), with effect from the 15th March 1912, vice Mr. W. Mathie, retired.

No. 353-Accts.—Mr. A. Fairhurst is temporarily appointed to be a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (Supernumerary), Military Accounts Department, with effect from the 15th March 1912, *vice* Mr. Grinnol promoted.

No. 354-Accts.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 9th April 1912, vice Mr. H. E. W. O'Brian, granted privilege leave.

Mr. C. Rozier to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

The 19th April, 1912.

No. 355-Accts.—Mr. F. I. L. Clarke, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary), Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 8th April 1912.

No. 356-Accts.—The following officiating appointment of a Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is made, with effect from the date specified:—

From the 8th April 1912, vice Mr. F. I. L. Clarke, granted privilege leave.

Khan Saheb B. C. Lichmore to officiate as Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

No. 357-Accts.—Rao Bahadur R. D. Moghe, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade (temporary), Military Accounts Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the 15th April 1912.

J. B. BRUNYATE,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th April 1912.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 345.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Honorary Surgeons.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Tate, Royal Army Medical Corps, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel B. Skinner, M.V.O., Royal Army Medical Corps, retired. Dated 14th February 1912.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Browne, Royal Army Medical Corps. *vice* Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, C.B., C.M.G., appointed Honorary Surgeon to His Majesty the King. Dated 1st March 1912.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 346.—Mr. Ernest Francis Augustin, Secretariat Assistant, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Sub-Conductor R. Tharle-Hughes; with effect from the 22nd April 1912.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 347.—The services of Captain A. C. D. Thorne, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

No. 348.—Sub-Conductor R. Tharle-Hughes, India Miscellaneous List, Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for thirty four days; with effect from the 22nd April 1912.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 349.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 26th March 1912, pages 2211 and 2212.

* * * * *

War Office,

26th March 1912.

REGULAR FORCES.

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Army, to be Colonels:—

(Brevet Colonel) Richard H. Ewart, D.S.O. Dated 2nd May 1911.

Arthur B. C. Williams. Dated 3rd May 1911.

Francis J. Fowler, D.S.O. Dated 6th May 1911.

Claude M. Crawford. Dated 3rd June 1911.

William S. Mardall. Dated 20th June 1911.

William A. Oswald. Dated 29th June 1911.

John A. H. Woodward. Dated 30th June 1911.

Sir Rollo E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. Dated 13th August 1911.

John Fisher. Dated 29th August 1911.

Thomas H. Hardy. Dated 25th September 1911.

Charles V. Mainwaring. Dated 25th October 1911.

Frederick A. Hoghton. Dated 12th November 1911.

Nigel G. Woodyatt. Dated 12th November 1911.

Charles A. Fowler, D.S.O. Dated 1st January 1912.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Native Officer Indian Army is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement:—

Risaldar Major Muhammad Saiyid Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse). Dated 16th August 1911.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES' DEPARTMENT.

No. 350.—Major R. L. Morris, Indian Army, 3rd Grade Cantonment Magistrate, is granted Staff pay at the rate of Rs. 400 per mensem; with effect from the 21st March 1912.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 351.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captain to be Major.

18th April 1912.

John Grattan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 352.—The following promotion is made, subject to His Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Owen Evans, *vice* Colonel F. C. Reeves, vacated, with effect from the 21st November 1911.

Colonel Evans' tenure of appointment will reckon from the 22nd January 1912.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON BRANCH.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 353.—The undermentioned 2nd Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, having completed five years' service in that class and passed the required departmental examination, to be 1st Class Sub-Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 27th March 1912 :—

No. 1040, Amin-chand (E).

No. 1041, Dayal Singh (E).

No. 1042, Arjun Singh (E).

No. 1044, Ram Singh (E).

No. 1045, Jhulan Singh (E).

No. 1046, Kishan Singh (E).

(E) Passed in English.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Army.

No. 354.—Conductor John Rose, supernumerary on reversion to arsenal duty, is absorbed, *vice* Robert Martin Massingham, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 3rd March 1912.

Southern Army.

No. 355.—Conductor James Brookes, Overseer, late Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, *seconded*, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to His Majesty's approval, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Bennett, retired; with effect from the 8th September 1908.

MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

No. 356.—*Rai Sahib* Dwarka Pershad, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade; with effect from the 12th April 1912.

NATIVE ARMY.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 357.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date specified :—

129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Havildar Turkestan to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Muhammad Khan (II), deceased; with effect from the 14th January 1912.

No. 358.—The following promotions are made :—

41st Dogras.

Jemadar Fateh Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Gulaba to be Jemadar, *vice* Mukar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 8th April 1912.

48th Pioneers.

Jemadar Ganga Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Pala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Labh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st February 1912.

51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Havildar Bhagwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 16th March 1912.

64th Pioneers.

Jemadar Anantadri Nayudu to be Subadar and Havildar Krishnamutri to be Jemadar, *vice* Audinarayanasami, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 2nd March 1912.

69th Punjabis.

Subadar Jagandar Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gul Muhammad to be Subadar and Havildar Muhammad Khan (II) to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Sardar Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, C.I.B., transferred to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department; with effect from the 18th August 1910.

Jemadar Muhammad Khan (I) to be Subadar and Havildar Rajwali to be Jemadar *vice* Abdullah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 3rd July 1911.

(Army Department Notification No. 697, dated the 11th August 1911, in so far as it relates to the 69th Punjabis, is hereby cancelled.)

108th Infantry.

Jemadar Taj Muhammad Khan to be Subadar and Colour-Havildar Mubarak Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Muslim Khan, summarily dismissed the service; with effect from the 1st April 1912.

1st Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Subadar Man Sing Thapa, on transfer from the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Puranbahadur Chand, summarily discharged to pension; with effect from the 1st January 1912.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 359.—The undermentioned warrant officers have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates specified:—

Conductor James Hall, Ordnance Department, Northern Army,—24th April 1912.

Sub-Conductor Henry Thomas Acott, Supply and Transport Corps, (late) Bombay List,—31st March 1912.

RETIREMENTS.

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 360.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval, with effect from the dates specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Shipton Rooke, Supernumerary List,—7th March 1912.

Major John Charles Digby Pinney, Temporary Half-Pay List,—23rd April 1912.

No. 361.—Major Owen Annesley Smith, 27th Punjabis, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to His Majesty's approval; with effect from the 19th April 1912.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles.

No. 362.—Second-Lieutenant Richard Philip White resigns his commission. Dated 1st February 1912.

(The correct name of this officer is as now stated and not as notified in Army Department Notification No. 37, dated the 8th January 1909.)

Simla Volunteer Rifles.

No. 363.—Charles James Kennedy to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* W. J. Kelly, transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd February 1912.

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.

No. 364.—Captain Paul John Brühl resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1912.

Captain (Honorary Major) John Hill Burnand, V.D., resigns his commission. Dated 1st May 1912.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 365.—The following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), is published as required by section 25, sub-section (1) of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 20th May 1912.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft rules.

In section 226 of the Cantonment Code, 1912, after sub-section (2) the following sub-sections shall be inserted :—

"(3) Any clerical error which may at any time be discovered in the registers may be corrected by the Cantonment Magistrate. An error of fact or substance in any such registers may be corrected by the Cantonment Magistrate by an entry in the margin, without any alteration of the original entry, upon production to the Cantonment Magistrate, by the person requiring such error to be corrected, of a declaration on oath setting forth the nature of the error and the true facts of the case, made before the Cantonment Magistrate by the person required to give information concerning the birth or death with reference to which the error has been made or, in default of such person, by two credible persons having knowledge of the case and certified by the Cantonment Magistrate to have been made in his presence."

"(4) Except as aforesaid, no alteration shall be made in any such register."

No. 366.—The following is published for general information :—

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 2265-1 (O4).

Simla, the 19th April 1912.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Army Department.

The Government of India have had under consideration the question of the revision of the rules regarding the taking out of patents by officers and subordinates in Military employ and of the rules relating to persons who desire to submit any invention for the Military and Marine Services for consideration.

2. The existing rules on the subject are contained in the Resolution of the Government of India, late Military Department No. 3286-B, dated the 19th September 1904, and in supersession of them the Government of India have approved the revised rules

attached, which are applicable also to civilians and other persons employed in the Military and Marine Departments of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution, and the revised rules therein referred to, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India named in the margin.

The Home Department.
The Department of Commerce and Industry.
The Finance Department (Military Finance).

Ordered, also, that copies, together with copies of the revised rules, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, the Heads of Branches of Army Headquarters, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, and the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

A.—REGULATIONS REGARDING PATENTS AND INVENTIONS.

No officer, Warrant Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, or soldier of the regular forces, and no civilian or other person employed in the Military or Marine Departments of the Government of India, is permitted to apply for, or obtain, a patent, except in the manner laid down in these regulations.

2. Should permission to apply for, or obtain, a patent be granted it will be subject to these regulations from which there will be no appeal by the applicant or patentee.

3. The inventor must in the first instance apply to his Commanding Officer, or the Head of his Department, for permission to apply at the Patent Office for a patent.

Application for permission is to be made *in triplicate* on the form prescribed in paragraph 5 which gives the conditions on which such permission is granted. At this stage the inventor will not be required to give more than the title of his invention.

Such application may be made confidentially direct to the inventor's Commanding Officer, or the Head of his Department, who will take steps to see that the application, and all subsequent steps in the matter are dealt with confidentially so as to safeguard the inventor's interests as well as those of the Government of India.

4. In order that the inventor may not be prejudiced in any way by delay in making his application at the Patent Office, Commanding Officers and Heads of Departments are authorised to approve of applications made in the form prescribed unless they have reason to doubt that the applicant is the true inventor. One copy of the form approved by them is to be forwarded at once to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army or Marine Departments as the case may be. The other two copies of the form approved by them should be returned to the inventor, one for his retention and the other for him to forward to the Patent Office together with his application.

5. The following is the form* of agreement referred to in the preceding paragraphs. It is to be prepared locally and must be signed and approved before the application is made at the Patent Office.

AGREEMENT.

INVENTION SOUGHT TO BE PATENTED.

Address.....

Date.....

I hereby request permission to apply at the Patent Office (India) for a patent for an invention of (quote title of invention) on the following conditions:

1. Within 48 hours of the despatch by me to the Patent Office of my application, I will forward a copy of the application, and of the specification accompanying the application, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army or Marine Department as the case may be through my Commanding Officer or Head of my Department.

a. I will, if so ordered, withdraw my application for a patent.

* NOTE.—This form is to be made out in triplicate by the inventor and sent to his Commanding Officer or the Head of his Department for approval.

The Commanding Officer or Head will sign the three copies and send one to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army or Marine Department, and will return both the others to the inventor.

The inventor will then enclose one copy with his application to the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

3. I will, if so ordered, assign to the Governor General in Council, on behalf of the Government of India, as may be required, the benefit of the invention and any patent that may be granted, or enter into such agreement for its use by the Government of India or its contractors as may be directed by the Governor General in Council.

4. I will not assign or deal with the invention or patent, or grant any licenses or rights to the use of it, to any one except with the previous authority of the Governor General in Council, nor under the terms of my agreement (if any) with the Governor General in Council.

5. I fully understand that the terms of payment (if any) for the assignment of the invention or patent to the Governor General in Council, or for its use by the Government of India, will be decided by the Governor General in Council, and that regard will be paid to any facilities in originating, working out, and perfecting the invention which I may have enjoyed by reason of my official position, and that all payments will be made subject to the approval of the Government of India.

6. I will not apply for a patent in any foreign country, or in any British colony or dependency, without the authority of the Governor General in Council.

Signature

Rank

Approved.

I have informed the inventor that he may apply for an Indian patent for his invention and have furnished him with two copies of this agreement.

Signature

Rank

Date

B.—MEMORANDUM FOR INVENTORS DEALING WITH THE ARMY OR MARINE DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

1. *Instructions how to submit.*—Persons who desire to submit any invention for the consideration of the Government of India should do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Army or Marine Department through the Director-General of Ordnance in India.

2. The letter should state the nature of the invention and give sufficient particulars to enable its merits to be fully considered, and adduce any evidence there may be of the usefulness of the invention, obtained by actual previous experiment. Any drawings, models, or samples which it is desired to submit should either accompany the letter or be sent separately at the same time, or if bulky, particulars should be given as to the place at which the samples or models can be inspected if necessary. All designs, plans, drawings, models, samples or papers submitted are at the owner's risk, and the Army or Marine Department cannot accept any responsibility for damage to them, should such occur.

3. The letter should also state whether the inventor has acquired an exclusive privilege under the Inventions and Designs Act II of 1888 or a patent under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, or whether application has been made for a patent under the latter Act. If the invention is not so covered the fact should be stated.

4. *Terms.*—The letter should also state what remuneration or terms the inventor would ask if the Government of India should desire :—

(i) to acquire exclusive use of the invention;

(ii) to acquire unrestricted use of the invention, but also allowing the inventor a free hand to let others use it.

If no remuneration is desired the fact should be stated.

5. Should the Government of India consider it desirable to try an invention, the inventor will, as a general rule, be required to bear the expense of the provision of the article, its carriage, fitting up and removal, but the question whether such expenses shall, in special cases, be finally borne by the Government of India, or by the inventor, will be decided by the Governor General in Council according to the circumstances of the case.

6. *Retention of description.*—The Government of India reserve the right to retain for future reference any designs, plans, drawings, models, samples or papers forming an essential part of the description of the invention which may be forwarded; but if the inventor desires their return the Government of India will not refuse it unless they think there is good reason for doing so. It is desirable, however, that the inventor should keep copies.

7. *Adoption of invention.*—Should the invention be adopted for Military or Marine services, terms for its use will be fixed by subsequent agreement, and such terms will include the supply of two copies of all designs, drawings, patterns and particulars relating to the invention which may be considered necessary by the Government of India; and it is to be understood that all such designs, drawings, patterns and particulars will be absolutely at the disposal of the Government of India for all purposes whatever, and that for them reasonable prices only will be paid to cover the cost of draughtmanship and manufacture.

8. No claim for remuneration for an invention will be held to be established unless the invention has been adopted into the service.

9. All claims for remuneration will be carefully considered but any award which may be made will only be payable to the claimant when approved by the Government of India.

M. H. S. GROVER, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1912.

No 3.—Mr. J. Woodside, Superintending Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for six months in extension of the leave granted to him in Railway Board Notification No. 298, dated 10th November 1911.

No 4.—Mr. H. Bloor, Officiating Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway, officiated as a District Locomotive Superintendent on that railway from the 8th January to the 21st March 1912 during the absence of Mr. W. R. Pearce, District Locomotive Superintendent, on leave.

No 5.—On the termination of his special duty at Bombay. Mr. W. C. Stanton, Executive Engineer, is appointed as a temporary measure, to officiate as a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.

No 6.—With reference to Notification No. 5, dated 15th April 1912, Mr. A. Lines, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eastern Bengal State Railway, on relief by Mr. Stanton, will revert to his substantive appointment of Executive Engineer on that line.

The 19th April, 1912.

No 7.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 87, dated the 23rd March 1911, Mr J. M. D. Wrench will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western State Railway, in Class II, 1st grade 5, temporary rank, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, from the 8th February 1912 and until further orders.

No 8.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a reconnaissance survey being carried out by the Agency of the North Western State Railway Administration for a line of railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Kalka station on the Kalka Simla Railway to Baijnath with branches, a total distance of about 160 miles.

This survey will be known as the Kalka Baijnath Railway Survey.

No 9.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 382, dated the 7th February 1912, Mr. F. J. Harvey assumed charge of his duties as a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North Western State Railway, on the forenoon of the 23rd January 1912.

No 10.—Captain G. J. W. Symth, R.E., Engineer-in-Chief, Lower Burma Railways Reconnaissance Surveys, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 15 months under articles 233, 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th April 1912 or subsequent date of relief.

No. 11.—With reference to Notification No. 10, dated 19th April 1912, Captain M. T. Porter, R.E., is appointed Executive Engineer-in-Charge of the Lower Burma Railways Reconnaissance Surveys.

No. 12.—Mr. William Bell Bacon, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent in Class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the North Western State Railway.

No. 13.—Mr. E. A. S. Bell, Officiating Deputy Manager, North Western State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that railway with effect from the 3rd May 1912, during the absence of the Hon'ble Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E., on privilege leave.

No. 14.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 13, dated the 19th April 1912, Mr. E. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer and Assistant Manager, North Western State Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that railway with effect from the 3rd May 1912.

No. 15.—Mr. Andrew Stewart Hannah is appointed, on probation, Marine Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the 27th March 1912.

No. 16.—With reference to Railway Board Notification No. 179, dated the 23rd June 1911, Mr. R. C. Gupta, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, from the 8th to the 10th December 1911 inclusive.

No. 17.—*Corrigendum.*—In Railway Board Notifications No. 425 and 426, dated the 19th March 1912, for "6th March 1912" read "7th March 1912".

No. 18.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Charles Armstrong Irwin as Assistant Chemist, State Railways.

No. 19.—His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has appointed Dr. Andrew McWilliam, D.Met., A.R.S.M., as Metallurgical and Analytical Inspector, State Railways.

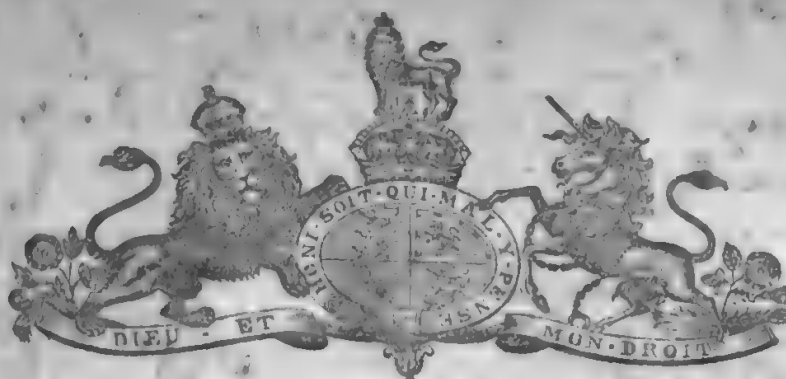
No. 20.—Mr. A. T. Stowell, District Traffic Superintendent, North Western State Railway, in Class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Traffic Superintendent of that railway in Class I of that establishment, *vice* Major H. A. Cameron, R.E., Deputy Traffic Superintendent, granted six months' combined leave.

No. 21.—With reference to Railway Board's Notification No. 146, dated the 23rd May 1911, Mr. N. A. Todd, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western State Railway, reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspector on that railway with effect from the 2nd February 1912.

No. 22.—Mr. N. A. Todd, Traffic Inspector, North Western State Railway, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that railway during the absence of Mr. N. C. Haldar, District Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave.

R. C. F. VOLKERS,

Secretary, Railway Board.



30. APR

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17. } SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912.

Separate pageings given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th April, 1912.

No. 2058 M.—Notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th May 1912.

The following rules are published for general information :—

I.—The following are entitled to attend His Excellency the Viceroy's Levée :—

All gentlemen, whether European or Indian, who have been presented at the Court of St. James, or at the Viceregal Court.

II.—The following are eligible for presentation at His Excellency's Levée, whether European or Indian :—

(a) All Ruling Chiefs.

(b) All Commissioned Officers in Civil, Naval, Military (British and Indian), Marine and Volunteer Services.

(c) All Gazetted Officers of the first Class in Government employ.

(d) All gentlemen who have received titles of honour from His Majesty the King-Emperor, or His Excellency the Viceroy.

III.—Admission to Viceregal Lodge will be by ticket only. Applications for tickets should be submitted to the Military Secretary's Office not later than 23rd May, *after which date no applications will be received.* These same tickets will be made use of by the Military Secretary when reading the names to His Excellency the Viceroy and must consequently be brought to the Levée room. No other name-cards will be required.

This rule will not apply to gentlemen who have the privilege of Private Entrée, but they are requested to bring with them cards on which their names are typed or very clearly hand-printed.

IV.—Gentlemen, whether European or Indian, who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court, and who desire to be presented at His Excellency's Levée, should submit their applications through the gentlemen proposing to present them. The latter will apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for a "form of presentation" which, after the necessary particulars have been filled in by the presentor, will be returned to the Military Secretary not later than Monday, the 20th May, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency, when, if they are approved, tickets of admission will be issued.

Gentlemen who present others must themselves attend the Levée.

In the case of all Government officials or gentlemen engaged in business, the presentor should ordinarily be the Head of the Department or Firm.

V.—Applications for permission to be presented, submitted by non-official gentlemen, whether European or Indian, will, as a general rule, be referred to the Local Authorities by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy. Only those who are declared eligible on account of their social status will be permitted to attend.

VI.—Gentlemen who are entitled *ex-officio* to attend Provincial Durbars may be presented at His Excellency the Viceroy's Levée by the Heads of their Departments. This will not confer upon them the privilege of attending Levées after they have ceased to hold the position which made them eligible for presentation, nor will it entitle them to present other gentlemen.

VII.—Dress :—

(a) Civil and Military Officers—Levée dress (helmets will not be taken to the Levée).

(b) Clergymen being University Graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform will appear in such robes or gowns.

- (c) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in Evening Dress.
- (d) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive National head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.
- (e) In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be Pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.
- (f) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.
- (g) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (a), (b) or (c) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Excellency.

At the Viceregal Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoes which forms part of their uniform.

N.B.—Gentlemen who had intended to be present but have found themselves unable to do so should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy before, or as soon as possible after, the Levée.

By Command,

F. A. MAXWELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April, 1912.

No. 21.—Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days under Articles 246 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd May, 1912, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. Wilberforce, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary during the absence on leave of Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., or until further orders.

No. 22.—Mr. S. Ashley Collins, a Superintendent in the Legislative Department, is appointed to officiate as Registrar in that Department with effect from the 1st May, 1912, and until further orders.

W. H. VINCENT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

DELHI.

Simla, the 26th April, 1912.

No. 491.—With reference to Punjab Government notification no. 384-M. and S., dated the 8th April 1912, the services of Major E. L. Ward, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Public Works Department.

No. 492.—Lieutenant G. E. Sopwith, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is placed on special duty under the Home Department in connection with enquiries relative to the site of the Imperial City at Delhi with effect from the 9th January 1912.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 26th April, 1912.

No. 818.—Mr J. W. E. Poynting has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 29th November 1911.

No. 823.—Mr. F. E. Taylor is permitted to resign His Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 15th April 1912 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India.

MEDICAL.

The 23rd April, 1912.

No. 316.—Major W. Selby, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Principal and Professor of Surgery at King George's Medical College, Lucknow, with effect from the 15th August 1911.

No. 317.—Major C. A. Sprawson, M.D., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Physiology at King George's Medical College, Lucknow, with effect from the 22nd July 1911.

The 24th April, 1912.

No. 324.—The services of Captain J. H. Burgess, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, with effect from the 1st April 1912.

The 26th April, 1912.

No. 328.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 15th April 1912:

To be Surgeon.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Roberts, C.I.E., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S., resigned.

PORT BLAIR.

The 26th April, 1912.

No. 327.—Mr. A. R. Brown, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Andamans, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th April, 1912.

No. 808.—Mr. C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., took his seat as an Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 17th April 1912.

No. 811.—The Hon'ble Mr. E. P. Chapman, I.C.S., took his seat as an Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 19th April 1912.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EDUCATION.

Simla, the 26th April, 1912.

No. 927.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section VII of the Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta (Act II of 1857) the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Captain R. E. Lloyd, D.Sc., I.M.S., as a Fellow of the Calcutta University.

No. 929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1), clause (c), and section 10 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904 (VIII of 1904), His Excellency the Chancellor of the Calcutta University is pleased to nominate Mr. S. W. Kemp, B.A., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1912.

No. 56.—The following amendments are made in the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the junior members of the Indian Civil Service published with the Home Department Notification no. 632, dated the 20th December 1907. They will come into force from the 1st January 1913.

In the list of text-books prescribed by rule X for the High Proficiency examination in Hindustani substitute "Darbar-i-Akbari by Shams-ul-Ulama Azad of Delhi, 1898 Edition (pages 1 to 78)" for "Nasr-i-be-Nazir", and in the list of authorized or recommended text-books appended to the rules strike out "Nasr-i-be-Nazir" and above "Ikhwan-u's-Safā" enter "Darbar-i-Akbari.....Rifah-i-'Am Press, Lahore".

The 26th April, 1912.

No. 74.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Sir Frederick William Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to be President of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta.

No. 78.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott, Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with effect from the after-noon of the 27th April 1912.

No. 82.—Captain C. L. Peart, 106th Pioneers, is appointed to be Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, with effect from the after-noon of the 27th April 1912, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Phillott retired.

SANITARY.

The 24th April, 1912.

No. 635.—In order to promote the convenience of pilgrims and to relieve the present congestion of pilgrim traffic in Bombay the Governor General in Council has decided that for the ensuing pilgrimage and until further orders the port of Karachi shall be open in addition to the port of Bombay to pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), and in supersession of the orders contained in the Home Department Notification no. 1606, dated 13th July 1908, the Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that until further orders, the Haj will be open to any resident in India, subject to the conditions—

- (1) that no person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca except at the ports of Bombay and Karachi in the Bombay Presidency :
- (2) that before the pilgrims embark, the ships chartered for Jedda shall be thoroughly cleansed and freed from rats by means of the Clayton process under the personal direction of the Port Health Officer :
- (3) that ample hospital accommodation shall be provided on board :
- (4) that before embarkation pilgrims shall be medically inspected and their clothes and baggage disinfected as in the case of third class passengers on ordinary steamers :
- (5) that ships shall undergo further medical inspection at Aden : and
- (6) that if plague is found to be present in a pilgrim vessel arriving at Aden, telegraphic information shall be sent to Perim where the vessel shall be treated as an infected ship under article 21 (3) of the Paris Convention of 1903 and the measures prescribed in that article shall be strictly carried out, a similar treatment being accorded to vessels on which plague is first discovered between Aden and Perim.

2. A fully equipped plague observation station for pilgrims will be established at Perim by the Government of Bombay at the commencement of each pilgrim season capable of receiving an entire ship load of pilgrims from a plague infected vessel for treatment under article 21 of the Paris Convention of 1903.

No. 663.—In pursuance of section 2 (b) of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to specify antelopes as animals to be included in the definition of "Live-stock" in section 2 (b) of the said Act.

No. 664.—Whereas antelopes are liable to be affected by the infectious and contagious disorder known as sleeping sickness, the Governor General in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (1), of the Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898), is pleased to prohibit with effect from July 1st, 1912, the bringing or taking by sea or land into British India of antelopes from the East Coast of Africa within the limits of Port Sudan and Durban.

The 26th April, 1912.

No. 692.—Major J. C. Robertson, M.B., I.M.S., officiating Sanitary Commissioner, United Provinces, is appointed to be Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of that appointment.

No. 693.—Major S. R. Christophers, M.B., I.M.S., Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough out of India for one year in continuation, with effect from the 1st May 1912.

L. C. PORTER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1912.

No. 22.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 87, dated the 6th October 1910, for the initials M. S. A. against the name of Mr. Lewis read S. A. M.

W. B. GORDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1912.

No. 903-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Paul Ries as Acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Aden, during the absence of Monsieur M. Ries.

No. 911-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. J. Holberton as Acting Consul for Siam at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. B. J. B. Stephens.

No. 914-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. W. Rhodes as Acting Consul-General for the Argentine Republic at Calcutta, during the absence of Senor Don E. Colombres.

No. 917-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Herr Curt Fitzau as Acting Consul for Germany at Calcutta, during the absence of Herr H. R. Schuler.

No. 921-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. J. Bodaline as Acting Vice-Consul for Russia at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur V. Ampenow.

No. 927-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1880 G., dated the 30th August 1910, Mr. H. A. Rees, has, on return from leave, resumed charge of the office of Acting Consul for Norway at Rangoon.

No. 1183-Est.-A.—Major J. W. Watson, Indian Medical Service, an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Class, is posted as Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the 1st April, 1912.

No. 913-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1910 (XV of 1910), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda, and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 2588-I.-A., and 2599-I.-A., dated, respectively, the 14th August, 1890, and the 15th June, 1900, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules made under the said Act for all Cantonments in British India, and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department, No. 192, dated the 1st March, 1912, shall be in force in the said Cantonment of Baroda.

The 24th April, 1912.

No. 920-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that persons detained in accordance with the law for the time being in force in the Travancore State shall be deemed to be in lawful custody while being conveyed by the State Police over the lands occupied by the Tinnevely-Quilon Railway within that State.

The 25th April, 1912.

No. 938-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. W. Smidt as temporarily in charge of the Consulate for Peru at Rangoon.

No. 1206-Est.-A.—Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days, combined with furlough for 5 months and 20 days, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th April, 1912.

No. 1207-Est.-A.—Captain R. E. H. Griffith, of the Political Department, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Charsadda Sub-Division, with effect from the 9th April, 1912.

No. 1208-Est.-A.—Mr. J. L. Maffey, of the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 26 days, combined with furlough for 1 year, 5 months and 5 days, under Articles 233 and 308 (b), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th April, 1912.

No. 1209-Est.-A.—Major A. L. Bickford, Commandant, Khyber Rifles, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Agent, Khyber, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 13th April, 1912.

No. 1213-Est.-B.—The undermentioned officer is granted combined leave out of India for eight months, with effect from the 7th March, 1912, the first 90 days being privilege leave and the remaining period leave on private affairs under India Army Order No. 64 of 1904:

Major J. L. Rose, 2nd-1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment), Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry.

Pension service—25th year commenced on the 16th November, 1911.

No. 1218-Est.-A.—Maharaj Akhai Singh of Jodhpur is appointed to officiate as Attaché to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the 1st January, 1912, and until further orders.

No. 944-G.—With reference to Notification No. 941-G., dated the 17th May, 1911, Monsieur A. E. Ronssin, Consul-General for France at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 16th April, 1912.

No. 947-G.—With the sanction of His Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. McAusland Mackenzie as in charge of the Consulate for Denmark at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. I. F. Jensen.

No. 942-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong Excise Law, 1898, namely:

In sections 16-C. and 41, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be deleted.

No. 943-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indore Residency Bazaars Excise Law, 1904, namely :

In section 42, the words "with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council" shall be deleted.

The 26th April, 1912.

No. 1238-Est.-A.—Mr. T. B. Copeland, of the Political Department, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 10th April, 1912.

No. 1239-Est.-A.—Major W. J. Keen, of the Political Department, is posted as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar Division, with effect from the 12th April, 1912.

No. 962-G.—The following order of His Majesty in Council, published in the "London Gazette" of the 16th February, 1912, is republished for general information :

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

APPLYING THE EXTRADITION ACTS TO GREECE, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

AT the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of February, 1912.

PRESENT :

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor.

Lord President.

Master of the Horse.

Earl Beauchamp.

Earl of Durham.

Lord Lucas and Dingwall.

Sir F. J. S. Hopwood.

Mr. G. Lambert.

Mr. C. P. Allen.

Mr. T. R. Ferens.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1906, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that His Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of His Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the $\frac{17th}{24th}$ day of September, 1910, between His Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Hellenes for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :—

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, having determined, by common consent, to conclude a Treaty for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their Plenipotentiaries :

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, Sir Francis Edmund Hugh Elliot, a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Grand Cross of the Royal Hellenic Order of the Redeemer, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Athens ;

And His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, His Excellency M. Demetrius Kalergi, Officer of the Royal Hellenic Order of the Redeemer, His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs ;